# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,173 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1884.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessel | Tons | H. P. | Captain. | FRIDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L. Ballaarat...... | 4752 | 750 | P. S. Tomlin | ..26th Sept. |
| — Gwalior........ | 2733 | 500 | P. Harris.......... | 3rd Oct. |
| L. Indus ........... | 3462 | 600 | W. K. Breeze..... | 10th „ |
| M. Hydaspes...... | 2984 | 500 | G. Scrivener..... | 17th „ |
| L. Rome ........ | 5013 | 1000 | G. F. Cates......... | 24th „ |
| — Nizam........... | 2726 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson... | 31st „ |
| L. Shannon...... | 4148 | 800 | J. S. Murray ..... | 7th Nov. |
| M. Assam......... | 3038 | 500 | S. F. Cole ......... | 14th „ |
| L. Cathay......... | 2983 | 600 | T. Fairtlough..... | 21st „ |
| — Lombardy.... | 2726 | 500 | W. E. Thompson | 28th „ |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | On 1884. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VERONA........ | 3116 | 600 | L. H. Moule....... | 19th Sept. |
| MALWA.......... | 2959 | 500 | A. C. Loggin...... | 3rd Oct. |
| ROSETTA ..... | 3502 | 700 | G. W. Brady...... | 17th „ |
| MASSILIA..... | 4911 | 1000 | S. D. Shallard..... | 31st „ |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Sept. 12, 1884.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

| | Tons. | H.P. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RAFFAELE RUBAT. | | | | |
| TINO .................. | 5,000 | 850 | on Wednesday, | 1st Oct. |
| MANILLA ............ | 5,000 | 750 | on Saturday, | 1st Nov. |
| CHINA ................ | 5,000 | 750 | on Monday, | 1st Dec. |

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

### CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th September. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines. Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare. The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).......... 1st class £ 7 5
Via Dieppe ................................ 1st class „ 5 16

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket. For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail 1884. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BERENICE......... | G. B. Verona .. | 3,800 | 550 | 29th Sept. |
| ELEKTRA (new).. | G. Sturli......... | 4,100 | 600 | 29th Oct. |
| MEDUSA............ | G. Ragusin ...... | 3,500 | 550 | 29th Nov. |
| TITANIA ............ | G. Doncich ...... | 4,000 | 600 | 29th Dec. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........ | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........ | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.*

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | HP. | To sail. 1884. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA........... | G. Ragusin.... | 3,500 | 550 | 28th Sept. |
| TITANIA ........... | G. Doncich ... | 4,000 | 600 | 28th Oct. |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 20, 1884.

### CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

| | Tons. | Comdr. | About |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLAN OGILVIE.............. | 2,500.. | Nelson.... | 28th Sept. |

To be followed by other first class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

### STEAMER FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. SWORDSMAN will leave for Calcutta direct on THURSDAY, the 18th instant.

For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

No. 57, Khoja Moholla, Mandvi, Bombay, 5th Sept. 1884.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

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### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th September, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd September, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 Tons, on 9th October, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th September, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th September, 1884.

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PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

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| | | | | Rs. | |
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| Eau de Suez, Yellow Thread | | ...bot. | Rs. | 1 | 8 |
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INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC.

IN consequence of the line between Kim and Panoli being damaged by floods, NO GOODS or LIVE-STOCK CAN BE BOOKED from stations south of Kim beyond Kim or from stations north of Panoli beyond Panoli.

Passengers, and parcels not exceeding one maund in weight, will be booked through, but lorries having to be used between Sayan and Panoli there will be a delay of about three hours in the through journey.

J. R. DUXBURY,
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Bombay, 10th September, 1884.

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GLENCOE WRAP—Brown, 5½ ft., Rs. 12-10.
THE POLAR WRAP—Dark-blue or brown, 5 ft., Rs. 14-8.
HIMALAYA WRAP—White and black, very stout, 5½ ft., Rs. 14-8.
LLAMA WRAP—Fawn, and of beautiful texture, 5½ ft., Rs. 22-4.
KISHTORAR CASHMERE WRAP—A most beautiful and soft Wrap, 5½ ft., Rs. 24-8.
TROPICAL MAUD—Brown and dark grey, 11 by 5½, Rs. 15-12.
TROPICAL MAUDS—Large brown checks, 11 by 5½, Rs. 14-8.
TROPICAL MAUDS—Shepherd's Plaid, 11 by 5½, Rs. 15-4.
TROPICAL MAUDS—All wool, fancy coloured checks, 11 by 5½, Rs. 22-8.

WM. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.

TH[illegible]ZAAR, LIMITED.

### CAUTION.

UNREMITTING thought and labour are bestowed upon a speciality. It is, after great care and exceeding difficulty, crowned with success; when lo! immediately there arise swarms of imitations resembling the original closely enough to deceive the Public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. These imitators, not having, perhaps, the means, or the experience, or the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the Public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the semblance of such, and style these spurious productions the "original" or the "genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated Perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled the genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina ! !

In 1864, for the first time, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos were introduced into India. After careful observation and constant practical experiment we discovered the qualities, necessary for making this marvel of cheapness and excellence suitable for the Indian Climate. As soon as the necessary alterations and additions were made to these instruments, we caused an ivory medallion to be inserted over the name of the makers, and on this is stated that these Pianos are "Built expressly for the Indian Climate by order of C. Marcks and Co., Bombay and Poona." Without this we can guarantee none to be genuine.

The fame of these Pianos had scarcely gone abroad, when in came imitations promising everything, and leaving the unfortunate purchasers to find out the good qualities after purchase.

All who have tried our Pianos declare them perfection. We can guarantee Perfection only if the Instruments pass through our hands.

The most superb Pianos in outward appearance, interior construction, tone, touch, and repeating action can be seen at our Depot of

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos,
Opposite the University Clock Tower.

☞ See that you ask for, and more especially that you get, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos. We can guarantee no other genuine.

REVISED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. 1, East-street, POONA.

## NOTICES.

### C. STEPHENS & SONS,

(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

### THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 67, Bazaar Gate-street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 18th September, 1884, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1884.
II. To declare a dividend.
III. To approve the appointment, made by the Board, of Mr. Amirudin Abdul Latif as a Director of the Company.
IV. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
V. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th September, 1884.

### TO NIGGER TROUPES.

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted) .. .. | 75 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted) .. | 65 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto with inlaid wooden hoop and handle, with brass fittings, in case (fretted)... | 55 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings (fretted) .. .. | 60 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted) .. .. | 55 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted) .. .. | 45 | 0 |
| Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted) .. | 45 | 0 |

BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Six-stringed Banjo, with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted).. .. | 75 | 0 |
| Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rose-wood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted) .. .. | 50 | 0 |

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop .. | 20 | 0 |
| Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop. .. | 18 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern .. | 15 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto oak hoop .. .. | 12 | 0 |
| Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop | 15 | 0 |

PICCOLO BANJOS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head in case, complete .. .. | 40 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model) .. .. | 25 | 0 |
| Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid .. .. | 12 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto with brass hoop .. .. | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto (parchment nailed on) .. .. | 5 | 0 |

PICCOLOS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver keys and slide-head, in D or G, in Mahogany box .. | 20 | 0 |
| Ebony ditto in D (without case) .. | 10 | 0 |

FLAGEOLETS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Cocoa-wood, in D, with flute-head, six German-silver keys and German-silver tips, in Mahogany box | 25 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto 2nd quality. .. .. | 20 | 0 |

NIGGER WIGS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Each Rs. 4, 5, 6, and .. .. | 7 | 0 |

NIGGER BONES.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Per set.. .. .. | 2 | 0 |
| Do. Ebony .. .. | 2 | 8 |
| A substitute for Bones, the Distinet .. .. | 0 | 8 |

TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 inches in diameter | .. .. | 12 | 0 |
| 12 ditto | .. .. | 9 | 0 |
| 11 ditto | .. .. | | 6 |
| 9 ditto | with teak head | | 3 |
| 9 ditto | electro-plated metal hoop | | 12 |

CASTANETS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| bony, per set .. .. | 2 | 8 |

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 4, 6, 8, and .. .. | 12 | 0 |

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| At Rs. 15, 20, and .. .. | 24 | 0 |

VIOLINS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 120, and .. .. | 150 | 0 |

Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black-wood Case, complete.

BRASS WHISTLES.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| large assortment, each Rs. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and ... | 1 | 8 |

NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8 and .. .. | 4 | 0 |

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Mahogany Instrument .. .. | 50 | 0 |
| No. 2 ditto ditto .. .. | 65 | 0 |
| No. 3 Best finished rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed .. .. | 95 | 0 |
| No. 4 Best finished rosewood Instrument, keys bushed, metal studs .. .. | 120 | 0 |
| No. 5 Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners, in walnut case .. .. | 225 | 0 |

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys .. .. | 25 | 0 |
| Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish .. | 35 | 0 |
| Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, Rs. 40 and .. | 45 | 0 |
| Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys .. .. | 45 | 0 |

FLUTES.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood with 8 German-silver keys and German-silver Tip, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, by Boosey & Co. .. | 100 | 0 |
| Best English-made D Flutes in Mahogany cases, Rs. 50, 60, and .. .. | 75 | 0 |
| Cheaper Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, and | 25 | 0 |

FRENCH ACCORDIONS OR FLUTINAS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and .. .. | 35 | 0 |

DETAILED CATALOGUES OF MUSIC AND EVERY THING CONNECTED WITH MUSIC, POST FREE.

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

### ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 4 per share is declared, payable on and after the 22nd instant to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's register on 13th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Apollo-street, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, September 15.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

26, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

### THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, and the same will be payable on and after the 8th day of September, 1884.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 8th September next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1884.

### THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS held on the 30th instant it was resolved to call up the remaining Capital of the 2nd ISSUE and the following calls were made.—

Rs. 100 per Share due 15th October, 1884,
„ 150 „ 15th November, 1884,

payable at the Bank of Bombay.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 30th August, 1884.

### SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF EAST DECCAN LINE FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Line of Railway from Hotgi to Gadag, a distance of 173½ miles, will be opened for Passenger traffic on MONDAY, the 15th instant.

For Time and Fare Tables see separate Notices.

For further particulars apply to the Traffic Manager, Gadag.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.

Poona, 12th September, 1884.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.", care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

### THE ANNUAL HORSE-FAIR AT JEYPORE, RAJPUTANA.

THE ANNUAL HORSE-FAIR at Jeypore will be held near the Amani Shah Nulla on the Khatipura Road, from 1st to 15th October, 1884.

All dealers will be allowed to bring in and sell Horses, Elephants, Camels, Mules, Asses, Bullocks, Cows, and Buffaloes, free of the duties usually levied by the Raj on such transactions.

Grass, fuel, pegs, and earthen pots will be supplied to the dealers at the cost of the State and arrangements will be made by the Raj for the supply at reasonable prices of all other necessaries.

Prizes in money will be awarded to dealers for animals, which the Horse-Fair Committee may recommend to the special notice of His Highness the Maharajah.

The Durbar proposes to spend about Rs. 1,000 in prizes and about Rs. 15,000 in the purchase of Horses suitable for the requirements of the State.

SHEO NARAIN,
Secy., Jeypore Council.

Jeypore, 11th September, 1884.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR "SINVHAST" FAIR AT NASIK.

NOTICE is hereby given that for the convenience of Passengers visiting Nasik during the "Hindu Sinvhast" Fair an extra Train will run daily as under between Bombay and Bhusawal, commencing from SUNDAY next, the twenty-first instant, and calling at all the intermediate stations :—

| DOWN TRAIN | | | UP TRAIN. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | P. M. | | | NOON. |
| Bombay | Dep. | 10-0 | Bhusawal | Dep. | 12-0 |
| | | | | | P. M. |
| Kalyan | Arl. | 11-45 | Nasik | Arl. | 10-0 |
| „ | Dep. | 12-0 | „ | Dep. | 11-0 |
| | | A. M. | | | A. M. |
| Nasik | Arl. | 6-30 | Kalyan | Arl. | 5-50 |
| „ | Dep. | 7-0 | „ | Dep. | 6-0 |
| | | P. M. | | | A. M. |
| Bhusawal | Arl. | 5-0 | Bombay | Arl. | 7-50 |

It is also notified that on giving due intimation to the undersigned or any Station Master, arrangements can be made to run special trains to or from Nasik during the continuance of the Fair at reduced rates, particulars of which can be ascertained at stations.

Parties travelling by ordinary Trains to Nasik can secure reserved accommodation by giving twelve hours' notice at any station.

HENRY CONDOR,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 16th of September, 1884.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCK EXTENSION.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY and EXCAVATION of a WET DOCK of about 25 acres to be constructed on a site to the southward of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The works include about 7,750 lineal feet of wharf walls, a sea entrance and a passage communicating with the Prince's Dock. Plans, conditions of contract, specification and form of tender may be seen at the office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 27th August, 1884, and copies of the same, if available, may be obtained on payment of Rs. 120.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for contract No. 1 Masonry and Excavation, Dock Extension," are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay at or before noon of the 14th day of November, 1884. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

G. MANSON,
Secretary.

25th of Aug

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE..................F. FROST.
MANAGERS ..............TOWERS & BEVERLY.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY,
AND
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
THE THEATRE
WILL BE CLOSED.
Company in Poona.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
AND
BENEFIT OF
ROSA TOWERS.
Miss E. BRADDON'S SPLENDID DRAMA,
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
Terminating with the Opera Drama,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where seats may be secured for any night in advance.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Business Manager, for F. Frost............ A. FIEDLER.

FOR SALE.
THE OLD NINE ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength 540 lb. square inch.
"Crushing strength 1,516 per square inch, in casks of 400 lb. gross."
WARDEN & CO.
Meadow-street, Fort.

WAR !!!
SALVATION ARMY.
ANNIVERSARY
FESTIVITIES.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, 20TH & 21ST INSTANT.
TREMENDOUS
DEMONSTRATION.
1ST ENGAGEMENT, Saturday at 5 p.m., open-air Meeting near Crawford Market.
ONE HUNDRED
GUJARAT SOLDIERS.
2ND ENGAGEMENT, Saturday 8 p.m., Salvation Hall and Salvation Camp opposite Crawford Market.
GRAND
ILLUMINATIONS.
3RD ENGAGEMENT, Sunday 5-30 p.m., Great open-air attack near the Money School.
NUMEROUS
OFFICERS.
FINAL ENGAGEMENT, Victory certain, Sunday 8 p.m., Salvation Hall and Salvation Camp.

ADMISSION to night Meetings in Salvation Hall.
By tickets only, price 8 and 4 annas.
ALL OTHERS FREE.

TO BE LET, furnished, for one month, from the 16th October, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, with use of servants. For particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a furnished RESIDENCE in Rampart-row. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
In the matter of the Petition of PARBHUDAS PRANJIWANDAS, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST WEDNESDAY in the month of October next is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a first dividend of eight per cent.—Dated this 10th day of September 1884.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 12th day of September 1884.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
Notices of motion will be laid before the Special General Meeting of the Corporation called for Friday, the 19th instant,—(1) from Grattan Geary, Esq., of intention to move that the proposals of the Commissioner for the adoption of Major Tulloch's scheme for the carrying out of the Tansa water-supply be approved and adopted, subject to detailed plans and estimates being prepared and placed before the Corporation, and that sanction be given to the advance of one lakh, to pay for cost of survey of the scheme; (2) from Goculdas Jugmohundas, Esq., of intention to move that letters from Drs. Roland Blaney and H. D. Pesikaka, regarding the experiment of employing Honorary Surgeons in the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, be read and considered along with item of business No. 13 on the Agenda.
By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 11th Sept. 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
OLD IRON RAILS.

THE Agent will be prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th November next, Tenders for the purchase of 5,000 tons of old iron rails. Offers to be for not less than 1,000 tons. The rails to be sold are of various sections, and will be taken from the lots now lying in the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.
Offers must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, and the period within which delivery of the rails will be taken.
Delivery will be made by the Company into barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the bunder or wharf, and payment for the rails must be made at the time of delivery.
The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th September, 1884.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church-gate-street, on SATURDAY, the 27th September, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June 1884.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To consider the remuneration of the Directors and to pass a resolution thereon.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
At the same meeting the following resolution will be proposed, viz:—
"That the Resolution passed at the meeting of the Shareholders held on the 30th August last be amended by striking out the second and third paragraphs thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof the following—
'That the Directors be authorized to sell and dispose of the new issue of shares in such amounts and as and when they think fit, and that the premiums to be obtained on such sales be carried to the credit of the Reserve Fund of the Company.'"
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th September to 3rd October, 1884, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 18th September, 1884.

NOW READY.
NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE, with a full Index and copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price Rs. 16.
Apply to BABU NEERUNJUN BANNERJEE,
3, Outram-street, Calcutta.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:
A CIRCULAR-FRONTED brand new handsome miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson of London and arrived per s.s. Anglo-Indian.
One fashionable ERDODY CART, hung upon patent axles and long side springs, with silver lamps, complete, painted blue, lined orange, trimmed in blue, built by Windover, of Longacre, and arrived per s.s. Ethiopia.
A few sets of nice English-made single and double HARNESS.
And some GRAM AND GRASS MACHINES.
And also an English-built four-seated BAROUCHE, with a pair of well-matched and fast-trotting Australian bay MARES and set of HARNESS, complete. The turnout belongs to Mr. Brandenburg, who lately proceeded to England. Price moderate.
Also a VICTORIA (in very good order) and a grey MARE with HARNESS, complete, belonging to a gentleman. Price Rs. 750.
Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.
TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1884-85 which is estimated at—
IN BELGAUM.
Khanapur Taluka.......................... 4,000
Belgaum Taluka.............................. 1,400
Total.............. 5,400 khandis of 560 lbs. each.
IN KANARA.
Northern Division of Kanara.......... 2,250
Central Division of Kanara ............. 150
Southern Division of Kanara ........... 1,700
Total ............ 4,100 khandis of 560 lbs. each.
2. No offer under Rs. (9) nine per khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depots on the roadsides in the forests, or Rs. (12) twelve if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta and Honawar bundars, will be accepted.
3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. (9) nine for the former and Rs. (11) eleven, for the latter will be accepted.
4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th October, 1884.
W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office S. C., Yellapur, 26th August, 1884.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are made of the best material by perfected Automatic Machinery, and never get out of order. They last almost a life time, and are really worth keeping in every household. Price Lists post free.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

VIOLINS, BANJOS, CONCERT FLUTES, MUSICAL BOXES, DECANTERS and TOYS, etc. From Rs. 10 to 300 each. Inspection invited.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

PARTNER WANTED AT ONCE, Rs. 5,000 to 10,000. Going concern, no risk. Apply B. C. D., care of this paper.

FOUND, on Monday, the 15th inst., a Fox-terrier Dog and Bitch. Owner can recover upon application to T. C., care of Treacher and Co., Fort.

THE MAGIC MOUSE-TRAP, a marvel of utility and cheapness, elegant in appearance, sure in use. Re. 1.—STEWARD and Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay.—The most comfortable hotel I have ever been in India. Charges moderate and Manager and Servants most obliging.—R. HOLBECHE, Major, Royal M. Fusiliers.

WANTED, a NATIVE SUB-ENGINEER skilled in surveying, levelling and, in supervising construction. Salary Rs. 175 British, with travelling allowance. Apply with testimonials to the Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

ST. ESTEPHE and POUILLAC (from A. de Luze of Bordeaux.) The 1879 vintage is now in excellent condition. Agents, PHIPSON & Co.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard ..... at the Calcutta Exhibition.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

OUR metal keyless large size Watches "Conqueror" for Rs. 13 and 15, are unrivalled.—KANNY & CO., 9, Medow-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LADIES' WALKING SHOES, just received from London and Paris. English make, cash, Rs. 11-8; credit, Rs. 12-8. French make, cash, Rs. 13-12; credit, Rs. 13.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

TRY OUR (all-wool) TWEED SUITS at Rs. 22-8, unequalled at the price, good value, fifty patterns to select from.—Y. A. LACKA & CO., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-street.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a roan C. B. Pony, 4 years old, about 13-1, sound, good looking, very fast in harness and quiet in saddle. A very fast walker, untried at Polo. Price Rs. 225. Apply to ALPHA, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Queen's-road sewer, now lying along the Queen's-road, opposite the Churney-road station, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., the whole of the timber, plants, &c., the same comprising double crab winches, double and single blocks iron chains, gummels, powras, buckets, shovels, sledge hammers, bench vice, chisels, files, nails, bolts and nuts, bar iron, hinges, brass rings, spirit levels, plumb bobs, brass sieves, lanterns, grinding stone mills, wheel-stones for grinding mortar, spun yarn, Manilla and hemp rope, metallic, tapes, suction hose, cane baskets, leather buckets, belts, nowghans, water tubs, wooden yokes, cudjans, bricks, invert blocks and mould boxes, empty oil boxes and tins, jack bolts, junglewood logs, dealwood scantling, large quantity of teakwood, battens, a very large quantity of bent teak tongued and groved planks, dealwood boards, stoneware pipes, &c., &c.
To be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 129, Bazar-Gate-street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., the whole of the building materials for removal of the property lately purchased by the Municipality from Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Narelwalla.

SALE OF MOST VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT MALABAR HILL ROAD.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Suit No. 359 of 1880.
Bai Pirozbai and others ........................Plaintiffs.
vs.
Bai Cooverbai and others ....................Defendants.
Under instructions from the receiver appointed by the High Court in this suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th September, 1884, at 4 p.m., on the premises, if not previously sold by private contract, the following valuable landed properties, relating to the estates of the late Dhunjeebhoy Muncherjee Readymoney, Esq.
LOT No. 1.—All that piece of land with the pucca-built chawl and stable thereon, and vacant land for building bungalows, admeasuring about 8320 square yards, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the south side of Malabar Hill-road, and bounded on the north by Malabar Hill-road, on the south by Back-bay, on the east by Back-bay and partly by Malabar Hill-road, and on the west by the property lot No. 2.
LOT No. 2.—All that piece of land with the pucca-built large bungalow, fish pond, fresh water well, mango, cocoanut, and date trees thereon, admeasuring about 9820 square yards, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the southside of Malabar Hill-road, and bounded on the north-by Malabar Hill-road, on the south by Back-bay, on the east by property lot No. 1, and on the west by, property lot No 3 previously sold.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 18th September, 1884.

*FOR SALE.*
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.
ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. 40 do. ... ,, 750
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each. ,, 1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do. ... ,, 1,200
Do. 20 do. 500 do. ... ,, 2,000
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-stret

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT A BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9. Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Bed-bugs, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers.—Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

## INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.
INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund |
|---|---|
| The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... | Rs. 10,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL...... | ,, 9,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...... | ,, 8,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... | ,, 8,000,000 |
| LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ...... | ,, 5,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL...... | ,, 2,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL ... | ,, 3,750,000 |

### MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........ | Rs. 2,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ........ | ,, 3,000,000 |

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1862 ......................£300,690
,, 1882......................£944,2
LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1867 ........£1,406,581 17 2 | 1877 ........£3,758,042 19
1872 ........£2,318,210 14 5 | 1882 ........£4,842,054 14
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company,
6, Hummum treet.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
*Not granted by any other Company whatever:—*
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, an remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1883:
1,670 PROPOSALS for......................Rs. 53,72,450.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

| Age. | 30 | 35 | 40 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Premium ... | 21 5 4 | 24 8 8 | 28 10 0 | 33 14 8 |

*Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.*
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.
"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY,
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.
RATES.
Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office Rampart Row, Fort.

## BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL............£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..........................................£800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED),
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£210,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT,
Recommended by PHYSICIANS.
Imitated by the Fraudulent.
It is, as its designation implies, an Invalid's Wine.
Price per 1 dozen bottles Rs. 26, CASH.
Buyers will do C. P. & Co. a favour if they will destroy the Labels on the bottles when emptying contents.
Bombay House, August, 1884.

## NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

O. KRAUSE,
PIANOMAKER,
No. 30, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
BEGS to inform that, having left Messrs. C. Marcks and Co., he is now prepared to undertake the tuning and repairing of PIANOS, also all sorts of MUSICAL-INSTRUMENTS on his own account, and all orders intrusted to him will receive immediate personal attention. He is convinced to give, regarding promptitude and cheapness, greater satisfaction than any other firm.
O. KRAUSE.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.
Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.
Do. F do. do.
Do. FF do. do.
Do. FFF do. do.
Do. FO do. do.
lb. tins cases of 25 lbs. per doz. bl.
Do. FF do. do.
Do. FFF do. do.
lb. tins F do. do.
Do. FF do. do.
Do. FFF do. do.
Do. A W/1 American do. do
Do. U S Rifle do. do
Do. No. 6 Cannister do. per case.
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

WEIR & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS,
AGENTS FOR—
The Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
American Rolling Stock and Equipment Co., Broad-street, New York.
Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works, Fulton-street, New York.
Douglas's Patent Pumps, Middletown, Connecticut, U. S. A.
Graham and Haines, Manufacturers of Railway and Engineering Tools, 113, Chambers-street, New York.
Howard and Morse National Wire and Lantern Works, 45, Fulton-street, New York.
Campbell Patent Tile Co., Stoke-upon-Trent, England. Samples of the Tiles can be seen at 19, 2nd Line, Beach.
OFFICES—
19, 2nd Line, Beach, Madras.
15, Walbrook, London, E. C.
21, Mills Buildings, Broad-street, New York.

TENTS.
GOLD MEDAL, FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE—CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1884.
Silver Medal—Melbourne International Exhibition 1880.
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY
are now registering orders for their
SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE
for the
ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.
TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.
For Price Lists, Testimonials, and all other particulars apply to
THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H
Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
Price Rs 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1

£50 STERLING A YEAR to be received in quarterly instalments from age 55

| Costs, if commenced at age | Per mensem. £ s. d. | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 l. b. .. | 0 10 8 | No medical examination is required for this provision Form very simple. |
| 25 ,, .. | 0 14 6 | |
| 30 ,, .. | 1 0 5 | |
| 35 ,, .. | 1 10 1 | |
| 40 ,, .. | 2 7 7 | |

£500 STERLING payable at 55 age or at death of previous,

| Costs, if commenced at age | Per mensem. Civil. £ s. d. | Military. £ s. d. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 n. b.... | 1 10 1 | 1 14 3 | The Military rate covers Risk of War in any part of the Globe. |
| 25 ,, .. | 1 14 2 | 1 18 4 | |
| 30 ,, .. | 2 0 4 | 2 4 6 | |
| 35 ,, .. | 2 10 5 | 2 14 7 | |
| 40 ,, .. | 3 7 6 | 3 11 8 | |

RATES FOR OTHER AGES, and FOR OTHER AMOUNTS, FORMS OF PROPOSAL, CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE, and all information may be obtained on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay, or to any of the Standard Company's Agents. Applicants are requested to state date of birth.

... MEN.
...tores health and vigor, ...per, Madon & Co.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Cricket, Gymkhana, 11 a.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Hypatia (s), for Port Said; Burmah (s), Kurrachee, &c.; Avoca (s), Zanzibar.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 13th inst. shows an increase in earnings of Rs. 74,348.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Khushalsing Mujalsing was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession a watch and chain, valued at Rs. 16, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, respecting the death of Ameena, a woman aged 15 years. On the 7th instant, while cooking her evening meal, her clothes caught fire, and she was extensively burnt. She subsequently died from her injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—The wall of a house in New Nagpada belonging to Dada Mookha fell in about midnight on Tuesday. The wall falling on to an adjoining chawl brought down the roof, and the floor of some of the rooms also gave way. Three persons were injured. A woman named Cassee was blocked in her room by the débris, but was got out by the assistance of the neighbours.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Sewree, on the body of Jewram Dhunjee, aged 60 years. Deceased was reported by his relatives on the 14th inst. as missing, with ornaments to the value of Rs. 200. They added that he was of eccentric habits. His body was subsequently found in a well in the locality, with the clothes and ornaments he had worn when last seen alive. There were no external marks of violence on it. The verdict was that deceased committed suicide by drowning.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Abdool Curreem Mahomed Jaffer, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a silver watch, valued at Rs. 18, belonging to Hajee Essac Mahomed, residing at Chowkey Mohola. The accused on the 28th August borrowed the watch from the complainant, promising to return it on the following day, whereas he pledged it with a Marwarree and absconded. He was arrested by the police, and the watch was recovered. The prisoner, on admitting two previous convictions for theft, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 20, in default of which he was to undergo a further term of one month's imprisonment.

### THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST A SMALL CAUSE COURT INTERPRETER.

THE charge against Mr. Bapoojee Dinanath, a Small Cause Court interpreter, of receiving a bribe of Rs. 5 from a suitor, formed the subject of further investigation before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, conducted the defence.

Ramai Buldew, a blacksmith, deposed to having introduced the complainant Babootee Seetul to Ramprasad, the police jemadar.

In his cross-examination the witness said he was not a police spy, but that if he heard of anything, he gave information to the jemadar. Mr. Brewin called him about seven or eight days ago, and took down his statement.

Ramchandra Sudanand, a judge's clerk in the Small Cause Court, said, in answer to Mr. Inverarity, that the accused had always enjoyed a high character for being an honest and trustworthy man. A good many cases were referred by the court to the accused as a commissioner for taking accounts. Witness had never known him to interpret dishonestly. Ever since he had known Bapoojee as an interpreter, he had not heard of any complaint against him.

Mr. Inverarity wished to put in certain proceedings in the Small Cause Court produced by the witness, showing what sort of a man Babootee was.

Mr. Little objected to any such evidence being put in with the object of shaking a witness's character. The witness had denied what the proceedings meant to convey.

Mr. Inverarity said that the witness did not deny any of the statements contained in the proceedings, which counsel wanted to put in with the object of impeaching the credit of Babootee.

The magistrate held that the proceedings were admissible.

Mr. Inverarity also asked permission to put in certain proceedings in which Jemadar Ramprasad was concerned. The papers were put in, and marked for identification.

Ramprasad being recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, said, among other things, Mr. Brewin did not ask him to write down his statement, because it was not a long one.

The case for the prosecution was here closed.

The accused being asked if he had any explanation to give, said that he was not guilty of the charge laid against him. He had never received the bribes as alleged by Babbooti.

Mr. Inverarity then, addressing the court for the defence, said that in this case the accused had very great cause for complaint as to the way in which the proceedings had been instituted against him. He had been for thirty years in Government service, and had always enjoyed the utmost confidence of his superiors, both in the Small Cause Court and the School of Art. Up to the time the charge was laid against him, the accused was a man of absolutely unblemished reputation. And yet against a man of such position and character, Mr. Brewin proceeded to lay a trap on the bare statement of a sweetmeat vendor. The learned counsel characterized this as a most disgraceful procedure, and he hoped the authorities, on reading the evidence in the case, would put their foot down, as they had always done in England, upon any attempt to entrap people into the commission of a crime. The duty of the police was not to tempt people to commit a crime, in order that they might have the credit of discovering it. Mr. Brewin, no doubt, thought that it would be a great feather in his cap if he could bring down to the criminal court a person in the position of Mr. Bapoojee. Mr. Brewin's conceit would have been very much gratified if he could have made out a case against him. Any scoundrel might lay a charge against a gentleman before a policeman, and the presumption in the mind of that functionary always was that the person was guilty. Though Mr. Brewin had started with such presumption, there was no excuse whatever for his conduct. If Mr. Brewin had believed that Mr. Bapoojee was guilty of having received a bribe of Rs. 10, he ought to have charged him with that offence. The matter was brought to the notice of Mr. Bapoojee's superiors, Mr. Hart and Mr. Spencer, both gentlemen of great experience in sifting evidence, who refused to believe the story against the accused. This circumstance ought to have opened the eyes of the police, but they always looked through spectacles of the blackest colour. (A laugh.) Sir Frank Souter and Mr. Brewin, in spite of the fact that the Small Cause Court judges had declined to sanction the prosecution of Mr. Bapoojee, persisted in instituting the proceedings, and that too behind the back of the accused. Counsel hoped the policy of not allowing the accused to know what statements had been made against him until the case was proceeded with in the court and the principal witnesses were examined, would not be repeated on any other occasion hereafter. Mr. Inverarity expressed his surprise that when the matter was laid before Government, Sir Frank Souter did not forward to them Mr. Spencer's letter of the 25th July to Mr. Brewin. It was as follows:—"Sir,—As Mr. Hart, the Chief Judge, is only temporarily absent from the court, I considered it my duty to consult him with reference to the accompanying papers. I do not propose to make an application to Government for sanction.—Yours, &c., N. Spencer." Mr. Inverarity said that he would only suppose that it was through inadvertence that the Commissioner of Police did not forward this letter to Government. He gathered from the Government Resolution in the case that whoever in the Secretariat was responsible for sanctioning the prosecution did not even take the trouble to read the correspondence, otherwise it would not have been stated that the prosecution should have gone before the judges of the Small Cause Court, because as a matter of fact they had declined to have anything to do with the dirty charge. With due respect to his worship, Mr. Inverarity said that the court was misled by the information which was laid before it. Counsel defied any one to point out a single fact in that information which constituted an offence. The only thing that even hinted at an offence was Mr. Brewin's statement that certain persons—he did not specify their names—had given him information which induced him to believe that Bapoojee had taken a bribe. The magistrate had ruled against him, when he (Mr. Inverarity) had said that the information had disclosed no offence against the accused. Mr. Inverarity was very glad he was not a Government servant, because if he had been a Government servant he would have laid himself open to a trap prepared for him by Mr. Brewin, who might any day have issued a summons against him, on the strength of any person's statement that he had been into his room and given him a bribe of Rs. 5. (A laugh.) The learned counsel submitted that before any summons was issued against any man, far less against a public official in Mr. Bapoojee's position, there ought to be a sworn statement of facts which amounted to an offence and which, if not true, would afterwards afford the accused a remedy in court. Here the accused had to appear on a statement which contained no fact constituting any offence whatever. For his own sake Mr. Inverarity was extremely thankful that, as long as they lived under the present régime, he was not a Government servant. Mr. Bapoojee was able to prove conclusively that it was impossible for persons to see what was alleged to have taken place from the positions which the witnesses had stated that they had occupied. Mr. Forde, who had prepared a plan of the premises, would tell the court what they could, and what they could not, see from the particular positions. Ramparsad, the police jemadar, first told the court that he had looked at the proceedings from a certain place. But he subsequently stepped into the witness-box and rather naively told the court that it was impossible to view the proceedings from the place where he had stated he was standing. [...] parsad had, no doubt, withdrawn his original [...]ment because he feared that he might be prose[cuted] for perjury.

When the court adjourned for tiffin, Mr. Co[...] accompanied by Mr. Little and Mr. Craigie, we[nt] at Mr. Inverarity's request, to inspect the premises.

Mr. Inverarity resumed his address on the reassembling of the court. He dwelt upon the inherent improbabilities of the case, saying that in a small suit for Rs. 75, Babootee could not have given, in addition to Rs. 21 to two pleaders, a further sum of Rs. 15 to a person who could not, in his capacity as an interpreter, by any possibility have done him the slightest good. Babootee's antecedents were not unimpeachable, and his demeanour in the witness-box was strange. He was certainly not a poor, ignorant man, as Mr. Little would have them believe. It was very properly laid down in Collett's case that they must have corroborative evidence of independent witnesses on material points, because the person who gave a bribe, being an abettor of the offence and an accomplice, was by no means an independent or reliable witness. It was a monstrous story that of the prosecution, that Mr. Bapoojee, who had a name, a position, and a pension to lose, could have acted in a reckless manner by openly receiving a bribe in the presence of a witness. Mr. Inverarity commented in passing on the conduct of the Public Prosecutor, who refused, for the first time to his knowledge, to give statements made against an accused, saying that it would put the accused at an advantage. He hoped this was the last case in which the Public Prosecutor would refuse to give the accused the statements made against him, and refuse not only before the case came on, but even when it was actually proceeded with. In addition to the physical impossibility of the truth of the charge, the whole story was one mass of improbabilities and contradictions, and every one concerned in it ought to be ashamed of himself. Mr. Brewin, when he laid a trap next time against any person, ought to be informed by the Commissioner of Police, and in the event of his failing to do so, by the Government, that, so far from sanctioning the prosecution of the person for whom the trap was laid, the man who tempted him to commit a crime ought to be punished as the instigator of that crime. If Mr. Little, as Public Prosecutor, did not prosecute Babootee, counsel hoped that somebody else would take up the prosecution. He (Mr. Inverarity) could call a number of witnesses, such as Messrs. Griffiths and Terry, of the School of Art, and also Mr. Hart and Mr. Spencer, to speak to the very high character which Mr. Bapoojee had always borne. He would prove certain circumstances from which it would be impossible to conceive that the accused would take a miserable bribe of five or ten rupees. Some years ago, in a case before Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Bapoojee had discovered a forgery in a case in which Mr. Flynn had pronounced a signature to be genuine. Mr. Bapoojee could produce the signature from which the forged one was traced, and upon this important discovery a lady called Nenbai succeeded in her suit. She, through her solicitor, offered Rs. 500 to Mr. Bapoojee, but being a Government servant, he declined to receive the reward, and as a matter of fact, he did not get a sixpence. Was it conceivable then that such a person, who never even applied to his superiors for permission to accept the well-earned reward, should receive a bribe of Rs. 5? Such were the inquiries which Mr. Brewin ought to have made before he started the prosecution. But as matters stood, there was nothing to protect from the attacks of Mr. Brewin any man, however high his character or position, unless, indeed, he occupied a position, like that of his worship, so exalted that nobody would dare approach him. (Laughter.) Mr. Inverarity believed that in the case of the Gaekwar of Baroda it was falsely stated that a member of Council had received a bribe. A native of this city, who promised to make all things square, was said to have been deputed with a lakh of rupees to offer the bribe. He went into the bungalow of the honourable member, and coming out after a short interval, told his friends, who were waiting outside, that he had given the money, though as a matter of fact he had done nothing of the kind. Another circumstance which would raise anybody's indignation was the heavy expenses to which the accused was put in defending himself. Mr. Bapoojee was in receipt of Rs. 120 only per month, and if he had succeeded in saving anything out of his income by thirty years' service it would go to defend his character from the attack of Mr. Brewin. Mr. Bapoojee had already spent he (Mr. Inverarity) was afraid to say how many rupees; but he was sure that he had spent far more than he would be able to recover after many more years of service as an interpreter. If not the Government, certainly Mr. Brewin ought to refund Mr. Bapoojee his costs. (A laugh.) In the case of a man in Mr. Bapoojee's position it was not enough to say that the story against him was not proved, as he confidently submitted, but that it was conclusively proved that the charge was untrue.

Mr. Inverarity then proceeded to call Mr. Forde, the first witness for the defence, but the magistrate said there was no necessity for calling any witnesses.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said,—I do not think it would be necessary to call further evidence. This is a case of such an important nature that if a *primâ facie* case had been made out it would have been my duty to send it before a jury for trial. No doubt, there are many improbabilities in the case, and considering the evidence given by Ramprasad and Babootee Seetul, I do not feel justified in framing a charge against the accused and sending up the case to the High Court for trial. The accused is discharged.

The judgment was received with evident marks of approval by the large crowd of spectators that filled the court and choked the passages. Many of them pressed forward to congratulate the accused on his discharge.

### SMALL CAUSES COURT. SEPT. 17.

(Before Mr. N. SPENCER, Acting Chief Judge.)
ACTION AGAINST A MILLIONAIRE.
THE TRAVANCORE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CO. vs. PURMANUNDAS JEEVUNDAS.

THIS was an action for the recovery of Rs. 1,208, being the amount of the first and second calls of Rs. 500 each on a share in the company, together with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 3rd April and the 3rd June, 1882, respectively.

Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant. The defendant, who is reputed to be a millionaire, is a holder of one share in the plaintiff company. By a resolution passed at the meeting of the shareholders of the company on the 26th May, and confirmed at another meeting of the shareholders held on the 7th June, the company went into voluntary liquidation, and Messrs. Framjee Cowasjee Bennett and E. G. Cabral were appointed liquidators. On the 3rd April and the 3rd June, 1882, two calls of Rs. 500 each became due, when the plaintiffs called upon defendant to pay up the amount of the calls, but defendant had failed to do so up to the present time.

His honour passed an *ex-parte* decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with court costs only.

Shortly after the order was passed, Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared in court on behalf of the defendant, and said he was that morning engaged in the High Court before the Commissioner, and consequently could not attend in time.

His honour said the case was called on for hearing, as he had no other case to go on with, and after going into the particulars he passed judgment for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Nicholson then left the court.

## BENGAL.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The services of Mr. A. B. Horn, C. E., Executive Engineer of the Canal Division, having been transferred to the Port Trust in connection with the Dock Works, Mr. E. Behrmann has been placed in temporary charge of the office. The latter officer, on taking up his new duties, inspected the Eastern Canals up to Khoolna, including the Bhangur sub-division. It is rumoured that either Mr. Hughes, C. E., Executive Engineer of the Nuddea Rivers, at present acting as Superintending Engineer of the South-Western Circle, *vice* Mr. Vertannes, C. E., proceeded on short leave, or Mr. Apjohn, Executive Engineer of the Balasore Coast Canal Works, at present on leave, is likely to get the appointment.—*Indian Daily News*.

## MADRAS.

THE LATE COLONEL HARRIS.—We regret to record the death of Lieut. Colonel Henry Thomas Harris, Officiating Commandant 22nd Madras Infantry, of abcess of the liver, at the Bowring Hotel, Bangalore, on Saturday evening last. He had been ailing for some time past, and very recently went from Madras to Bangalore for change of air, but this proved of no benefit to him. His remains were interred at the Oossoor Road cemetery, Bangalore, last evening with full military honors. The coffin was borne on a gun carriage, drawn by six horses. The Band, with 300 rank and file, with full complement of officers, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry as a firing party, were in attendance.—*Mail*.

## N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

THEFT OF MILITARY DECORATIONS.—Major-General C. Lucas charged a bearer, a native of Bombay, lately in his employ, with the theft of a Government currency note of Rs. 100, certain military decorations, and several pairs of warm and drill trousers and sundry articles of clothing. The evidence proved that complainant had missed from time to time sundry articles of clothing, &c., and about a few days ago the note in question was stolen from his drawer. As he had not kept the number of the note, he was unable to stop its payment at the Currency Office. Defendant was suspected, but as there was no evidence against him beyond bare suspicion, no charge was lodged against him. A spy was, however, kept to watch his movements, and whilst both were regaling themselves in a liquor-shop, defendant admitted to his companion that he had stolen the note which he had hidden somewhere. The spy communicated this intelligence, which led to the arrest of the defendant. On his room being searched, the clothes and military decorations were found. The note, however, was not traced. Further enquiry resulted in the discovery of some military decorations being pledged with a washerman by defendant. Accused was sentenced to 24 months' hard labour.—*Statesman*.

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## THE EA[illegible] OF NORTHBROOK'S [illegible]MISSION.

In the course of an in[illegible] conversation with Ismail Pacha, who rece[illegible]ed at Marienbad, a favourite Bohemian wa[illegible]g-place for the benefit of his health, his Highness favoured a correspondent of the *Standard* with his views on the latest aspect of the Egyptian Question. The ex-Khedive began by referring to a telegram in the *Journal des Débats*, which asserted that the object of Lord Northbrook's mission was to extort a number of important concessions from the Khedive Tewfik, and then to depose him in favour of his son Abbas Bey, with Nubar Pacha as Regent during the minority of the latter. "If such a change is really contemplated," remarked his Highness, "I cannot understand what is to be gained by it. It could not be carried out without a special firman, and this the Sultan would never grant without consulting the other Powers. The door would then be opened again to all sorts of intrigues, and the situation would thus be seriously complicated. But apart from these considerations, what would be the use of removing Tewfik Pacha and putting Abbas in his place? Is the present Khedive not sufficiently obedient? Is he not doing whatever the English, the actual rulers of Egypt, wish him to do? Where will they find a better tool for their purpose, one more yielding and forbearing, than my son? He is '*tout à fait bon garçon*,' compliant and indulgent, doing exactly what he is desired to do. And then as to Nubar, what could he gain by such a change? Is he not already the ruler of Egypt? Could he have more freedom than he has at present under the English occupation? Impossible! The statements of the *Débats* are contrary to common sense."

"I speak," continued his Highness, "as a simple observer, with no interest in the matter. I was recently in England, where I said to one or two old friends who asked my opinion on the present situation, I cannot understand the English policy or plans. What is your object, annexation or protectorate? I consider them practically the same thing. Or do you mean leaving Egypt to the Egyptians? Which of these objects you have in view is not to be gathered from your acts. What is Lord Northbrook's mission for? What can he see which others before him have not already seen? Or what is there for him to discover which Sir Evelyn Baring has failed to find out? If it is urged that he will be able to proceed with greater authority, then I tell you, sir, no man's authority is of any avail unless he has power at his back. I remember being aroused from my sleep at three o'clock in the morning by mere Consuls who came to demand my abdication. They were neither Lords nor Cabinet Ministers, yet they attained their purpose. If the Earl of Northbrook's task is to pronounce the annexation of the country or an English Protectorate or the deposition of the Khedive, surely Sir E. Baring could do that equally well, if not with even better effect. Suppose for a moment that the abdication of Tewfik is to be enforced, then, if before abdicating he sanctions the new order of things there will be no resistance so far as my family is concerned. Yet this exercise of power by an English Cabinet Minister cannot fail to appear as an application of brute force. The fiction of voluntary action will be destroyed.

"It has been admitted and, in fact, officially stated that Lord Northbrook is going out to investigate the state of affairs for himself, and to report the result of his inquiries. Upon that I would make the same remarks as I did in reply to my English friends during the last Conference, who asked whether the fellaheen really can bear their present burdens, as the French financial experts affirmed. I said that during my five years' absence there had been great changes, and changes for the worse. In my time seven per cent. interest could be paid, and therefore four per cent. should not be too high at present. Our ruin was pricipally due to the Floating Debt, which has since been provided for. Nevertheless, the peasants, whose taxes have been reduced by one million two hundred thousand pounds, are said to be in a worse plight than ever. Owing to my absence from the country I am unable to form a definite judgment on this matter, but I observe from official documents, and I occasionally hear from Egypt, that the peasants are more indebted than ever. The exports of cotton have fallen off 33 per cent. Then there are the exceedingly low prices of sugar and cotton, the bad Niles, the war, famine, cholera, and various extraordinary expenses. Taking all these things into account, we cannot be surprised at the peasants being in a critical situation. Whether he is or not, Lord Northbrook is going to investigate on the spot. But how will he collect his information? How is the information obtained by the Debt Commission, which was mentioned during the Conference as the best authority to decide whether the taxes ought to be remitted? How will any one who is a stranger to the country proceed to ascertain the facts? He will, of course, obtain them through the friends he trusts, and they through their friends, and so on. He will also have the official reports, which count for nothing. Or will the High Commissioner go to the villages to see things with his own eyes? Will he personally question the peasants, or can a Committee of Investigation examine every single peasant and sufferer? The thing is not to be done. It is only from the entire agricultural community of the country that the necessary specific details are to be obtained, and not mere generalities, which are of no use. I may, without boasting, assert that I know Egypt quite as well as M. Blignières or Sir E. Baring or Sir Rivers Wilson; but if I am asked my opinion on this question I should not be able to reply without a long and exhaustive investigation carried on throughout the agricultural districts, taking one place after another."

"But," continued his Highness, "I ask again, what is your policy? I have tried hard to discover it, but I can find nothing but isolated, disconnected acts, and hand to mouth expedients. Take, for instance, the Soudan. Never was a greater fault committed than when that province was abandoned, especially when it was announced beforehand that it would be abandoned. I called it a fault; it is also a profound misfortune for Egypt. Not without good reason did Mehemed Ali bring the country as far as Khartoum under his rule. I noticed, for instance, the other day that the despatch of the Expedition by the Wadi Halfa route had become doubtful, owing to the low Nile. Since the cutting of the Nile embankments the Nile has risen and fallen, and nobody knows what to expect. How comes this? Because the Nilometer at Khartoum and Senaar and other places cannot be referred to for information. If the Nile really falls it will be disastrous for Upper Egypt and for part of Lower Egypt. There will be an inevitable and terrible calamity. With Khartoum and other important places in our hands, we could foresee the event and take precautionary measures accordingly. We could save whole districts and provinces by help of rapidly erected embankments and other protective works. We could bring the water from the less important regions to the more important districts. This means watching hourly the state of the Nile at different places, whereby we might help to save the people from starvation. But with the Nilometer in the hands of barbarians all that is impossible.

"Again, the East of Egypt is a prey to the Bedouins of the Desert. They invade the country, not in large numbers, but sufficient to overpower one village at a time. Their camels carry enough drinking water to last about five days, and accordingly it is impossible to keep these bandits from the unprotected Eastern regions unless the Soudan is ours. The peasant now sees himself abandoned to the Bedouins and to famine in case of a low Nile, without the Government manifesting any intention or even having the power to assist him. Under such circumstances is it possible for any Administration to be popular? Can the peasant look on this Government as his protector in return for the heavy taxes he pays? No! Without Khartoum, Senaar, Berber, and Dongola in possession of Egypt, the country will be ruined and lost.

"But the mystery of the English policy does not end here. Why is Kassala handed over to Abyssinia? To save the garrisons? Yet the Sinkat and other garrisons could have been saved, but were nevertheless sacrificed. Why, I ask, do you give up Kassala to the barbarous Abyssinians? There is no soil in Egypt better than that of Kassala. Nor are there any tribes more powerful than those round Kassala. Whoever holds Kassala commands Berber and the entire country between and beyond. Why, then, surrender them to the Abyssinian barbarians? To have done this was the greatest blunder you could possibly commit.

"It is, moreover, as I have good reason to believe, the conviction of the best informed and most influential Egyptians that by the surrender of Kassala to the Abyssinians the feelings of the Mussulman population have been deeply hurt. A Mussulman like myself can understand and endure you Christians, with your higher civilisation, your numerous inventions, and your desire for progress, invading our countries and ruling there. But where is the higher civilisation of the Abyssinians? It is not I, but others, who say, you have done this because the Abyssinians profess to be Christians, and out of your hatred to Mahometans. This explanation may possibly be false, but I ask again what was the use, what the necessity, of handing over Egypt's best soil to the Abyssinian barbarians? You say you will abandon the Soudan. Very well; simply give the country up. If the Soudan is then conquered by Abyssinia, if Kassala is taken after a war, it will in that case not be your fault. But that under the pretext of abandoning the Soudan you should hand over one of our best provinces to the Abyssinians, that cannot fail to wound every Mussulman. This is the greatest mistake you have made.

"What I have been saying to you," his Highness added, in conclusion, "is only to be regarded as a conversation between two persons taking an interest in Egypt. I have no aspirations; I have no manifesto to make to the world. I am living a retired life; but my heart often bleeds to see what is becoming of Egypt and to think what must yet become of her, judging by the recent course of events known to all the world."

His Highness spoke throughout with the greatest frankness and without hesitation. At the mention of Kassala he fired up with indignation, and it was impossible to fail to observe that he spoke as a Mussulman who himself felt deeply hurt and humiliated.

**FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—** A few [illegible] the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-[illegible]oduces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanse[illegible]eeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers through[illegible] world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American [illegible] Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

## THE CONGO.

The question of the Congo and its future continues to excite great interest at home. The following article on the subject is furnished by a well-informed correspondent of the *Times*:—

The affairs of the International African Association have evidently reached a critical stage. We need not recapitulate the well-known story of the astonishing transformation which has taken place on the Congo during the past six years through the energy and skill of a single man. No well-wisher of Africa, no advocate of its industrial development, no friend of commercial enterprise would wish to see the Congo lapse into its primitive savagery, nor the wonderful organization which has been created upon that noble river fall into the hands of a nation that would either monopolize its benefits or give its further development a deplorable bias. For many reasons, political, social, and scientific, it would be of the highest interest to give what may be called an international State a fair chance of working out its career. On the Congo such a State has at present neutral ground. It is evident that Africa is in danger of becoming a sort of international battlefield. All the other continents have been, more or less, appropriated by races of European origin; Africa cannot much longer escape the same fate. At present, however, the greater part of it is neutral ground, and the Congo up to the present has been expressly declared to be in this position. But there is evident danger that the condition may any day be suddenly changed. France has her eye on it, Germany is hovering on the coast on the outlook for colonies, and Portugal is watching her chance to sneak into possession. Why, then, before matters become complicated, before any nation has the supremacy, should not some arrangement be come to by international agreement? A Constitution, as we are told, is being devised for the existing International Association, or State as it is called; but there is evident hesitation in convoking a Congress. Mr. Stanley and the King of the Belgians, I have reason to believe, feel that the matter lies in the hands of England, and that she has only to say the word and the Congress will meet. Meantime, they would be satisfied, would be glad, indeed, if England would step in and take the mouth of the river under her wing; not by way of annexation, but simply to secure that no oppressive and unfriendly Power should make the river its private property for the purpose of imposing ruinous taxes. Such, at least, is the impression I received from a recent interview with Mr. Stanley on his return from Belgium. He has received from the King what he calls a furlough of some months, most of which he intends to spend in London, which, in his estimation, is unequalled as a steady dwelling-place—the headquarters of everything. Mr. Stanley professes not to know what he may do when his furlough is over. Meantime, he has undertaken to read a paper some time in September to the London Chamber of Commerce, and to be present and speak at the first meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, when Mr. Joseph Thomson will read an account of his recent travels. It is possible, also, I believe, that Mr. Stanley himself may be induced to read a paper at one of the early meetings of the Society, and I should not be surprised if we had from him a published narrative of his six years' work on the Congo.

If all goes smoothly under Colonel de Winton, it is probable enough that Mr. Stanley may not return to the Congo, at least as its autocrat, though that does imply that he will quit the service of the King of the Belgians, who, it is evident, has unbounded confidence in the man who has carried out his pet scheme with a success far beyond his most sanguine dreams. The operations of the Association in Africa cannot rest at their present point. In spite of themselves they will be bound to extend and expand, and it is possible enough that the next step forward will be in the direction of the mysterious river Aruwimi, which if it does not lead, at least points, to what Mr. Stanley considers the great centre of industrial and commercial activity of Africa in the future. From the Alima, a northern tributary of the Congo, further down than the Aruwimi, away north-east to Mwutan Nzige and Victoria Nyanza, and down by Tanganyika, Mr. Stanley maintains is the healthiest and richest and probably most populous region of all Africa. In these high and salubrious and richly watered lands the white man can live and prosper and even labour, and with the most ordinary attention to hygiene maintain his health and strength.

Mr. Stanley seems convinced that Africa will soon more or less directly come under the jurisdiction of the European Powers. It is natural that he should think the region drained by the Congo the great prize of the Continent. From Stanley Falls, the location of the remotest station of the Association, it is an easy coast on the one side to Tanganyika, from the south shore of which a road is nearly completed to Lake Nyassa which drains into the Zambesi; and, on the other, to Albert Nyanza and all the rich and healthy region around. Who then is to be supreme over this region? What nation is to have the making or the marring of its social and industrial future? Moreover, an attempt will be made to establish a series of stations from Zanzibar to Karema, on Tanganyika, and thus given the Association a route right across the Continent. Of the Portuguese Mr. Stanley cannot speak without showing contempt and abhorrence. Of the French and their Italian protégé, de Brazza, he speaks with profound respect; and he has evidently a high opinion of Germany. But it is clear, as I said above, that both he and the Association hope and pray that England may step in, and keep off intruders until some international arrangement is come to, until trade has had time to establish itself, and traders and planters may feel that they can carry on their operations with perfect security and freedom from capricious and barbarous exactions. Mr. Stanley is confident that he would have no difficulty in obtaining in England the money ten times over to purchase the rights of the Association over the Congo; and should every other means fail to keep the great highway and its rich borderlands out of the hands of undesirable suzerainty, an appeal to English commercial interests and English sentiment might be made. It would be a pity, in his estimation that England should cease to take the lead and give the tone to civilization especially in its dealings with uncivilized people. From Berlin especially, Mr. Stanley has received the most urgent invitations and the most lavish offers of hospitality. The Germans are evidenly eager to take advantage of any openings in Africa for the extension of their commerce; and although at present there are no German houses on the Congo it is probable enough that ere long this want will be supplied. As to the recent doings of Dr. Nachtigal, Mr. Stanley is amused at the excitement they have caused. Every day nearly on the Congo had he to settle disputes between rival traders as to their right to plant their respective flags a few yards on one side or the other of a line, and the Gold Coast incident he regards as of no significance whatever.

Mr. Stanley has brought home a fine large scale map of the district between the mouth of the Congo and the River Kwilu, which it should not be forgotten has also been acquired by the International Association. The whole region between the two rivers has been completely explored and mapped by the Association agents, whose routes from a network in the map referred to. In the district between the two rivers the Association have planted four stations, and on the Kwilu itself are other six, beside one on its northern tributary the Louisa, and another, Granville, a little way below Rudolpstadt, at the mouth of the river. It is the Kwilu, it will be remembered, that the Association had resolved to use if the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty had been adhered to. A railway from Viva across country would have avoided the Lower Congo, and enabled traders to escape Portuguese exactions. As it is the next great enterprise of the Association will be the construction of a railway from Viva past all the rapids to Stanley Pool. Until this is accomplished the resources of the Congo region must remain undeveloped, and it only awaits this, Mr. Stanley is assured, to see trade advance with leaps and bounds. In the single matter, for example, of camwood—on the Niger this valuable dye-wood is sold in blocks, whereas the natives on the Upper Congo, where it abounds, bring it down already pulverized. But at present it is quite unprofitable to bring this to the Congo mouth; the expense of conveyance by carriers admits of scarcely any profit. So it is with orcbilla, ivory, and other native products; whereas were there railway trucks and vans at Stanlay Pool ready to receive the boat and ship loads of products from the Upper Congo, and convey them rapidly to lower navigation, trade would receive an impetus which would give it a limitless extension. Mr. Stanley is naturally of opinion that the Congo opens up a far more extensive and far richer country than the Niger and I must admit he was able to give strong reasons for his conviction. Since he returned home he has sent out 12 men to try their hands at farm ing. At all the stations both agriculture and horticulture have been tried in a small way, with complete success.

There are 155 white men in all in the service of the Association, and of these 40 are English and Scotch. The present chief of the remotest stations is a plucky little Scot named Binnie, and engineer on board Mr. Stanley's steamer, who at the last moment volunteered for Stanley Falls station, when the man intended for the post drew back. Even Binnie, when it came to saying "Good-bye," could not restrain his tears; and no wonder when his solitary and dangerous position is considered, half-way between the east and west coasts, the only white man among a horde of blacks. The Europeans, Mr. Stanley states, are very well paid, and were the Association es[illegible]blished on a secure and permanent basis, the service might become as desirable as that of the Hudson's Bay Company of our Indian service. At present the men have no chance of making anything on their own account, simply because they have no means of sending any articles of trade to the coast unless at enormous expense.

It is evident the interests of science are not neglected on the Congo. I have before me a quarto volume issued by the International Association, containing meteorological observations collected at Vivi by Dr. Danckelman, besides observations taken in other parts of the river and in the interior. These observations refer only to 1882-83, but, so far as they go, are of great value. The year was an exceptionally rainy one over all the west coast, the rainfall being nearly double that of the previous year. There is much vague talk about the climate of Africa, its want of water and deficient rainfall. The only means by which we can arrive at any certain conclusions on the subject is by a continuous series of observations such as those edited by Dr. Danckelman, and carried on by competent and trustworthy observers at various points. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Vivi observations will be continued and that Association will establish other observing stations along the river.

While on the subject of Africa I may state that I have received several numbers of a French journal, *L'Eclaireur*, published at Perpignag, containing a series of communications on De Brazza from a former member of his staff. These communications abound with the most extraordinary statements with reference to Mr. Stanley's rival If one-tenth of these statements are true, and the writer is most precise as to dates and persons and references, then it would be difficult even for a foreigner to regard De Brazza with anything but indignation and contempt. The journal is, however, we must say, violently Radical and anti-clerical, and regards De Brazza as the creature of the Jesuits and the Monarchists. These statements have only been published within the last few days; it remains to be seen whether De Brazza and his friends will take any action with reference to them.

## THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the May 28 from Antananarivo, gives the following description of the situation in Madagascar:—The political atmosphere here has been disturbed by the failure of the negotiations with Admiral Galiber and the Hova Governor of Tamatave. The prevailing feeling now in the capital is that war must decide the contest. The impression is that the French have been spending the unhealthy season on "pourparlers," and now intend to open the campaign in earnest. This rupture of negotiations and anticipation of war is viewed by the Government and people here with dogged determination and stoic indifference, and every preparation is being enthusiastically made for the anticipated contest.

Large camps of soldiers cover the hills surrounding the city. In every available garden is heard the rattling of drums and the clash of shields, with the occasional war cry of the spearmen as they go through their manœuvres.

On the 5th inst. his Excellency the Prime Minister summoned a "Kabary," or conclave of all the officers and chiefs, and by the order of the Queen read to them the correspondence between Admiral Galiber and the Governor of Tamatave. His Excellency said that "negotiations had beed broken off, for the French are no longer willing to come to terms, and that they need have no further compunctions of regret on the matter, for they had gone as far as they could go, and that their hands were clean."

The correspondence between the French and the Hovas showed that the former want a part of North Madagascar, and applied every possible pressure to induce the Governor to draw the line. Probably a small piece would have sufficed, provided it included the important Bay of Diego Suarez, which the French want for a naval station as a set off to Porin and Aden. The Governor, however, true to his instructions, positively refused to cede an inch of territory on the mainland, but offered the islands of Nosifaly and Nosimitsio and an indemnity, though he added this indemnity would be paid, not because the French had any right to it, but for the sake of renewing peaceful relations. Nosifaly, I should explain, lies very near the mainland, while Nosimitsio is about 25 miles from it. Both are north of Nosae, one of the islands held by the French.

The communication of these statements to the Assembly called forth many responsive speeches from the "adriambaventy," or civilian chieftains who fully represent the people and their present bellicose disposition. For instance, the Chief Ravelonanosy spoke as follows:—"Of this land no part can be given away. If we have to die, then death be upon us. If we are to lose, then let us lose, for we are not a people with whom it is hard to live upon good terms, but we are a people slow to go to war. Therefore, if matters have not been completed in a friendly manner, here we are to complete them, for when they (the French) get the worst of it in a straightforward argument, are they to appeal to superiority, as much as to say 'If they cough (the Malagasy) it does not mean any thing, but if we cough it is because we have swallowed hot pepper. God forbid!'"

In a despatch Admiral Galiber had asked for the Prime Minister to go to Tamatave, and this Chieftain, therefore, went on to say, "Do not fear such expressions as 'tell the Prime Minister to come here,' for the nation founded by Andrianampoinimerina is still here to fight. There is not a man of us who is not a soldier. We prefer to die in the defence of this land of our fathers."

Another chieftain said:—"These Frenchmen are like rats who go forth in search of food; when they enter a barn they all go in by the same hole, but when they leave it each has his own road. They pretend not to take the land by force, but want to buy it by force. If peace cannot be brought with money or wealth then we will pay for it with our lives. If a fence of a rice field is stolen we raise a noise; and the land of our fathers is to be taken from us, and shall we remain silent? God forbid! Let us hasten to defend Madagascar! Is it not so, ye people?"

The close of Admiral Galiber's last despatch stated that no further negotiations were possible, and that he leaves, but that his successor is coming. Referring to this at the close of the "Kabary," the Prime Minister put these questions to the people;—First, If the French desire or consent further to negotiate, shall we do so? The reply of the meeting was, Yes. Secondly, If the French refuse to negotiate further and prefer to fight, shall we fight? They all replied with a loud, firm Yes! Yes!

At the close of a long, stirring address the Prime Minister said:—"It is not we who are seeking to take what does not belong to us, but simply to defend our own." His Excellency then ordered that within a certain time every able-bodied man was to be ready to go to war.

A feeling of regret exists here among the Europeans, shared also by the Government, that France is so badly informed about the true state of affairs in Madagascar. M. Baudais reported to M. Duclerc two years ago that a mere naval demonstration would enable France to secure from the people what she wanted. It should be known that the Hovas are not, as has been represented, an arrogant little tribe urged on by a contemptible band of Methodist preachers. The actual facts are the Malagasy will never cede an inch of territory to France, and the whole population is of one mind on the matter. The Malagasy know that the so-called rights of France to North-West territory have no basis and no semblance of justice, and they will resist them to the bitter end.

On the 12th instant Colonel Willoughby, the newly appointed Adjutant-General of the Malagasy forces, had an audience with the Queen, and left for the coast with secret instructions.

In a skirmish, recently, at Mojanga, a French officer was captured by the Malagasy soldiers and has just been brought to the capital, and has been treated in consonance with the laws of war among civilized nations. He is to be allowed a pleasant dwelling in our suburbs.

Large reinforcements of troops have been just despatched to Tamatave. After an address from the Prime Minister the Queen bade them farewell. They marched off under a salute of cannon and the acclamation of the soldiers and populace. A few soldiers are being despatched to Mabonovo.

In view of the blockade, prices of produce were rapidly falling.

## CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The match between Nottinghamshire and the Australians terminated on Aug 23 in a draw some what in favour of the home team. On Saturday the closing day, the character of the game underwent a great change. On Thursday and Friday the batsmen had a great advantage, less than an innings and a half being completed in the two days and 483 runs being scored. On Saturday, however, the ground showed some signs of wear, and so well did the bowlers on both side make use of their opportunity that between the resumption of play at about five-and-twenty minutes to twelve and the final drawing of stumps at six o'clock sixteen wickets fell for 211 runs. The result of the match was a draw, Nottingham having nine wickets to fall, and wanting 119 runs to win. Practically there were only eight wickets to go down, as Alfred Shaw had received such a severe blow on the hand that, even had he been forced to bat, he could have given little assistance. From first to last the game excited extraordinary interest, and on Saturday the attendance was larger than ever, 19,929 people paying for admission at the turnstiles. In few contests this season has the cricket been maintained at such a high pitch of excellence for the whole of the three days. Nottingham's first innings, in which four wickets had fallen on Friday for 118, was completed in about fifty minutes Giffen and Palmer bowled very finely, and only 55 runs were added to the overnight score, the total thus reaching 273, or eight ahead of the Australian score. The Australians' second innings commenced at ten minutes to one, and ended at ten minutes past five. Exclusive of the luncheon interval the Colonists were batting for three hours and thirty-five minutes, and in that time they only scored 141. Four of the best Australian wickets were down for 58, but after that the batting improved. Giffen and Bonnor took the score from 58 to 84, and then Bonnor and Blackham raised it from 84 to 120. The finish of the innings was very sudden, the eigth wicket falling at 140, and the ninth and tenth at 141. Midwinter was rather lame, and had Murdoch to run for him. He had not been able to field in the morning. Just before half-past five Nottingham went in for the second time, and at six o'clock, when the game was abandoned, one wicket had fallen for 15 runs.

AUSTRALIANS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. S. M'Donnell, c Gunn, b Attewell | 4 | b Wright | 28 |
| A. C. Bannerman, c Scotton, b Attewell | 10 | c Selby, b Barnes | 13 |
| W. L. Murdoch, c Sherwin, b Attewell | 39 | c Shrewsbury, b Wright | 5 |
| H. J. H. Scott, c Shaw, b Barnes | 17 | c sub., b Wright | 2 |
| G. Giffen, b Shaw | 30 | b Flowers | 25 |
| G. J. Bonnor, c Shaw, b Attewell | 9 | c Selby, b Attewell | 25 |
| J. M'C. Blackham, b Wright | 51 | c Shrewsbury, b Wright | 16 |
| W. Midwinter, c Sherwin, b Barnes | 25 | c Shrewsbury, b Attewell | 11 |
| G. E. Palmer, lbw, b Attewell | 23 | c Sherwin, b Attewell | 6 |
| F. R. Spofforth, b Flowers | 54 | b Flowers | 1 |
| W. H. Cooper, not out | 0 | not out | 0 |
| Bye, 1; leg-byes, 2 | 3 | Byes, 6; leg-byes, 3 | 9 |
| | 265 | | 141 |

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scotton, c Blackham, b Giffen | 20 | not out | 1 |
| Shrewsbury, c Cooper, b Giffen | 6 | not out | 1 |
| Barnes, b Palmer | 56 | | |
| Flowers, c Palmer, b Spofforth | 69 | | |
| Gunn, b Giffen | 68 | | |
| Selby, lbw, b Palmer | 37 | | |
| Attewell, c Murdoch, b Giffen | 9 | | |
| Wright, not out | 4 | c Midwinter, b Spofforth | 13 |
| Mr. J. A. Dixon, b Palmer | 3 | | |
| Sherwin, c Bonnor, b Giffen | 3 | | |
| Shaw, absent, hurt | 0 | | |
| Byes, 13; leg-byes, 5 | 18 | | |
| | 273 | | 15 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—First Innings.

| | Overs. | Maidens. | Runs. | Wickets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cooper | 19 | 7 | 38 | 0 |
| Giffen | 51.1 | 22 | 86 | 5 |
| Spofforth | 27 | 15 | 32 | 1 |
| Midwinter | 12 | 5 | 19 | 0 |
| Palmer | 29 | 7 | 67 | 3 |
| Scott | 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Bonnor | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 |

Second Innings.

| | Overs. | Maidens. | Runs. | Wickets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Giffen | 10 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| Palmer | 7 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Spofforth | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

AUSTRALIANS.—Second Innings.

| | Overs. | Maidens. | Runs. | Wickets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Attewell | 28.3 | 16 | 31 | 3 |
| Wright | 45 | 21 | 58 | 4 |
| Barnes | 29 | 20 | 19 | 1 |
| Flowers | 12 | 6 | 21 | 2 |

*Truth* pronounces the match to have been one of the most interesting of the present season, and says it is a very great pity that there was not time for it to be played out. "As it was, partisans of the county have every right to look upon the draw as in favour of their side, for with nine wickets to fall, 119 runs did not appear a very formidable task for the premier shire. The bowling and fielding of both sides, and especially of the Nottingham men, were of the finest quality throughout, a fact sufficiently proved by the small number of runs (694) made in three days' full cricket, with several of the best batsmen in the world engaged. Of 337 overs delivered by the county bowlers, no fewer that 184 were maidens. The Australian batting was fairly even, the most noticeable feature being Spofforth's 54, the highest score on his side, and the largest yet made by him in this country."

On the following Monday the Australians commenced a match against the past and present of Cambridge university at Brightfin. The Cantab's team differed in five instances from the side which won the famous match against the third Australian Eleven two years ago at Portsmouth, Messrs. A. F. J. Ford, J. E. K. Studd, F. E. Lacey, H. B. Steel, and W. E. Roller taking the places of Messrs. C. T. Studd, G. B. Studd, C. J. Thornton, C. A. Smith, and the Hon. Edward Lyttelton. Mr. C. T. Studd owing to bad health, found himself unable to play. It may be of interest to state that the eleven of Brighton included six of the great Cambridge team of 1878—a team which played eight first-class matches and won them all. These six gentlemen are the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, Mr. A. G. Steel, Mr. A. P. Lucas, Mr. Whitfeld, Mr. Ford, and Mr. P. H. Morton. It was rather a striking comment upon the weakness of Present Cambridge cricket that the only member of this year's team playing in the match was the Captain, Mr. J. E. K. Studd. Mr. Lacey was in the Cambridge Eleven of 1882, and Messrs. Roller, Allcock, and H. B. Steel were up at the University without gaining their "Blues." Australia was out shortly before half-past four for 190—a good innings considering the condition of the ground, and the excellent way in which the Cantabs bowled and fielded. It was ten minutes to five when Cambridge went in and such a terrible break down ensued, that at the drawing of stumps at six o'clock seven wickets were down for only 47 runs; and thus the University team, with three wickets to fall, were 143 runs behind, next day. So much better than was expected of them did the last Cambridge men play, that the University total reached 135. When Mr. Morton, the last man, came in there were still 30 runs to avert the follow on. It was, of course, looked upon as improbable that these runs would be made: but the cheering got louder and louder as the score increased, and at last, amid a scene of great enthusiasm, the necessary 111 were placed on record, and the Cantabs were relieved from their impending difficulties. Australia went in for the second time with 55 runs to the good. Mr. Ford, who had had Mr. Lyttelton to run for him, owing to an attack of lumbago, fielded for a little time, but was obliged to give up after the interval, and Mr. C. A. Smith took his place. The loss of Mr. Ford's bowling was very serious; but Mr. Morton followed up his invaluable batting performance by bowling singularly well, taking five wickets, for just over ten runs each. M'Donnell was out at 30, and then, amid a roar of cheering, Murdoch was clean bowled, leg-stump out of the ground, for 0. At the end of the second day, with three wickets to fall wanted 168 runs to win. Only the faintest interest was taken in the conclusion of the contest, the result being, practically speaking, a certainty. The three wickets only earned 25 runs, and so the Australians won with great ease by 142 runs. It is only necessary to precede the score and analysis with a reference to the wonderfully fine bowling of Spofforth, who took thirteen wickets in the match for 85 runs, a performance of high excellence:—

AUSTRALIANS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. S. M'Donnell, b Ford | 22 | c Roller, b Morton | 20 |
| A. C. Bannerman, c Allcock, b Ford | 7 | c Lyttelton, b Morton | 44 |
| W. L. Murdoch, c Ford b Allcock | 7 | b Morton | 0 |
| H. J. H. Scott, c Lyttelton, b Morton | 25 | c Lacey, b Morton | 17 |
| G. Giffen, c H B Steel, b Ford | 34 | c Lyttelton, b Roller | 8 |
| G. J. Bonnor, b Ford | 5 | c and b A. G. Steel | 36 |
| J. M'C. Blackham, c A. G. Steel b Ford | 8 | b Roller | 7 |
| W. Midwinter, c A. G. Steel, b Ford | 0 | c Studd, b A. G. Steel | 16 |
| G. E. Palmer, run out | 25 | b Morton | 0 |
| F. R. Spofforth, run out | 42 | c sub, b A. G. Steel | 12 |
| H. F. Boyle, not out | 4 | not out | 10 |
| Byes, 10; leg-byes, 2; wide 1 | 13 | Byes 7; leg-bye, 1; wide, 1; no-ball, 1 | 10 |
| | 190 | | 180 |

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, PAST AND PRESENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hon. A. Lyttelton, b Giffin | 4 | b Giffen | 9 |
| Mr. A. P. Lucas, b Spofforth | 0 | c Boyle, b Spofforth | 3 |
| Mr. A. G. Steel, c Boyle, b Giffen | 10 | lbw, b Spofforth | 4 |
| Mr. F. E. Lacey, b Spofforth | 5 | c Boyle, b Giffen | 5 |
| Mr. H. Whitfeld, b Spofforth | 21 | c Boyle, b Spofforth | 5 |
| Mr. H. B. Steel, c Bannerman, b Spofforth | 1 | b Spofforth | 8 |
| Mr. W. E. Roller, c Murdoch, b Spofforth | 2 | b Spofforth | 2 |
| Mr. J. E. K. Studd, run out | 14 | c Palmer, b Spofforth | 12 |
| Mr. A. F. J. Ford, c Blackham, b Boyle | 34 | not out | 9 |
| Mr. C. H. Allcock, c Blackham, Spofforth | 0 | b Spofforth | 14 |
| Mr. P. H. Morton, not out | 39 | c Blackham, b Giffen | 8 |
| Bye, 1; leg-byes, 3; no-ball. | 5 | Byes, 9; leg-byes, 4; no-ball. 1 | 14 |
| | 135 | | 93 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—Second Innings.

| | Overs. | Maidens. | Runs. | Wickets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spofforth | 24·2 | 15 | 33 | 7 |
| Giffen | 25 | 9 | 46 | 3 |

Spofforth bowled a no-ball.

When the mail left, the match at Goovesend between the Australians and a team representing the South of England, from which Grace was absent, stood as follows:—

AUSTRALIANS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A.C. Bannerman, b Wootton | 44 | W Midwinter, b Wootton | 11 |
| P. S. M'Donnell, c Lucas, b Christopherson | 66 | J M C Blackham, not out | 58 |
| W L Murdoch, b Wootton | 59 | F R Spofforth, b Hide | 30 |
| H J H Scott, st Kemp, b Humphreys | 21 | H F Boyle, c Christopherson, b Lucas | 0 |
| G Giffen, c Read, b Page | 33 | G. Alexander, lbw, b Hide | 5 |
| G J Bonnor, c Page, b Christopherson | 16 | Byes, 12; leg-byes, 5 | 17 |
| | | | 358 |

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr M C Kemp, 5 Spofforth | 4 | | |
| Mr A P Lucas, c Blackham, b Boyle | 28 | c Murdoch, b Giffen | 5 |
| | | c Boyle, b Giffen | 5 |
| Mr W W Read, b Spofforth | 26 | not out | 4 |
| Lord Harris, c Bonner, b Spofforth | 11 | b Spofforth | 5 |
| Mr T C O'Brien, c and b Boyle | 18 | | |
| Jesse Hide, b Spofforth | 15 | | |
| Mr W E Roller, c Scott b Spofforth | 23 | | |
| Mr H V Page, c M'Donnell, b Boyle | 11 | | |
| Humphreys, not out | 22 | b Giffen | 2 |
| Mr S Christopherson, by Spofforth | 0 | | |
| Wootton, b Giffen | 8 | | |
| Extras | 12 | Extras | 11 |
| | 178 | | 32 |

In approaching the winding-up of the season, county cricket has become very active. Middlesex v Gloucestershire, with which the Gloucester week concluded, ended in a draw. Throughout the match thirty wickets fell for 978 runs, an average of 32·18 per wicket. Full score:—

MIDDLESEX.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr I D Walker, b Brain | 50 | c Page, b Brain | 27 |
| Mr A J Webbe, run out | 0 | c E M Grace, b Woof | 11 |
| Hon A Lyttleton, b Woof | 3 | b Brain | 71 |
| Mr T C O'Brien, b Painter | 110 | c Pullen, b W G Grace | 58 |
| Mr T S Pearson, c Bush, b Woof | 52 | run out | 15 |
| Mr G F Vernon, c Brain, b Woof | 21 | c Townsend, b Brain | 49 |
| Mr J E K Studd, run out | 4 | c Painter, b Brain | 7 |
| Mr P J de Paravicini, c Page b Woof | 2 | c Bush, b Woof | 2 |
| Mr J Robertson, c Painter, b Woof | 4 | c Pullen, b W G Grace | 28 |
| Burton, not out | 2 | not out | 8 |
| Clarke, st Bush, b Woof | 0 | hit wicket, b Woof | 3 |
| Byes, 2: leg-byes, 4; no ball, 1 | 7 | Byes, 9; leg-byes, 7 | 16 |
| | 255 | | 295 |

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr W G Grace, c Pearson, b O'Brien | 19 | | |
| Mr E J Taylor, c Lyttleton, b Robertson | 12 | | |
| Mr W W Pullen, c & b Burton | 161 | | |
| Mr J H Brain, b Paravicini | 40 | | |
| Mr E M Grace, c and b Burton | 67 | not out | 13 |
| Painter, b Clarke | 8 | | |
| Mr F Townsend, not out | 26 | | |
| Mr H V Page, c and b Burton | 6 | | |
| Mr F A Curteis, c and b Burton | 0 | not out | 27 |
| Woof, b Burton | 9 | | |
| Mr J A Bush, b Clarke | 9 | | |
| Byes, 17; leg byes, 12; wide, 1; no ball, 1 | 31 | | |
| | 383 | | 40 |

On the same day the matches terminated between Surrey *v.* Derbyshire at the Oval and Sussex *v.* Yorkshire at Brighton, Surrey won the former by seven wickets and Sussex triumphed over Yorkshire in a single innings with 16 runs to spare. In the first match the score was:—

SURREY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr J Shuter, c Sugg, b Walker | 13 | c Docker, b Walker | 0 |
| M Read, b Cropper | 80 | not out | 23 |
| Mr E J Diver, c Wood-Sims, b Marlow | 29 | b Marlow | 17 |
| Mr W W Read, c and b Walker | 31 | not out | 45 |
| Mr M P Bowden, b Cropper | 8 | | |
| Mr K J Key, b Cropper | 6 | | |
| Mr W E Roller, st Mycroft, b Cropper | 50 | | |
| Abel, c Mycroft, b Marlow | 68 | c and b Marlow | 18 |
| Wood, not out | 40 | | |
| Barratt, c Mycroft, b Docker | 14 | | |
| Mr C E Horner, b Cochrane | 11 | | |
| Byes, 13; leg-byes, 6 | 19 | Byes, 2; leg-byes, 3 | 5 |
| | 369 | | 108 |

DERBYSHIRE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr G B Barrington, c Shuter, b Horner | 4 | c Abel, b Roller | 26 |
| Cropper, b Barratt | 6 | c and b Roller | 1 |
| Sugg, lbw, b Barratt | 17 | lbw, b Barratt | 27 |
| W Wood-Sims, b Horner | 7 | lbw, b Abel | 31 |
| Foster, c Abel, b Horner | 2 | c Bowden, b Barratt | 22 |
| Mr L C Docker, c Wood, b Horner | 22 | b Horner | 38 |
| Chatterton, b Horner | 49 | b Horner | 15 |
| Mr A H J Cochrane, b Horner | 0 | c Abel, b Barratt | 50 |
| Mr G G Walker, b Roller | 7 | c M. Read, b Barratt | 66 |
| Marlow, c Key, b Roller | 24 | b Barratt | 14 |
| Mycroft, not out | 24 | not out | 1 |
| Byes, 6; leg-bye, 1; wide, 1 | 8 | Byes | 15 |
| | 170 | | 306 |

The score in the Sussex and Yorkshire contest was,

SUSSEX.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. H. Whitfeld, c Emmett, b Peate | 80 | Mr. W. Blackham, c Hunter, b Bates | 53 |
| Tester, b Ulyett | 6 | Phillips, c Peate, b Peel | 8 |
| Mr. W. Newnham, c Grimshaw, b Bates | 100 | A. Hide, b Peel | 6 |
| Humphreys, run out | 65 | Juniper, not out | 2 |
| J. Hide, c Hunter, b Peate | 5 | Byes, 8; leg-byes, 8; wides, 5 | 21 |
| A. Payne, st Hunter, b Peat | 0 | | |
| Mr. G. N. Wyatt, c Hunter, b Peel | 13 | | 359 |

YORKSHIRE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ulyett, c A. Hide, b J. Hide | 26 | c and b J. Hide | 22 |
| Hall, b Blackham | 46 | run out | 30 |
| Bates, b J. Hide | 14 | c Newnham, b J Hide | 8 |
| Grimshaw, c Newnham, b Humphreys | 35 | c and b Humphreys | 24 |
| Peel, st Phillips, b Humphreys | 2 | b Tester | 0 |
| Lee, b Humphreys | 4 | b Juniper | 48 |
| Harris, st Phillips, b Humphreys | 2 | not out | 3 |
| Peate, c A. Hide, b Humphreys | 17 | c Whitfeld, b Tester | 0 |
| Emmett, c and b Humphreys | 12 | b Tester | 15 |
| T. Rawlin, not out | 2 | c Phillips, b Tester | 16 |
| Hunter, c Newnham, b Humphreys | 0 | c J Hide, b Humphreys | 5 |
| Bye, 1; leg-byes, 2; wide, 1 | 4 | Byes, 4; leg-bye, 1 | 5 |
| | 164 | | 176 |

Some startling scoring took place in the match between Surrey and Gloucestershure. On the first day Surrey made 412 runs for the loss of five wickets, and next day the opposing team in four hours put on 375 with five wickets to fall on the third day. Rain so seriously interfered with the cricket that there was only 70 minutes play, and all that was done was to finish of for 484 the innings of the home team, in which five wickets had fallen overnight for 375. The last five wickets thus added 109 runs. When the tenth fell the game was abandoned as a draw, Gloucestershire being 20 runs ahead of the enormous Surrey total. No fewer than 948 runs were hit for 20 wickets, an average of 47. The average rate of scoring was 87 runs an hour. Both sides batted wonderfully on the perfect wicket, as the four individual scores of over a hundred sufficiently testify. Gloucestershire are to be congratulated on so creditable a termination to an unfortunate season. Full score and analysis:—

SURREY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M Read, b W G Grace | 8 | Mr K J Key, l b w, b W.G. Grace | 10 |
| Mr M P Bowden, st Bush, b Woof | 35 | Lohmann, b Woof | 25 |
| Mr E J Diver, b Woof | 55 | Jones, c Page, b Woof | 2 |
| Mr W W Read, c and b Pullen | 135 | Barrat, not out | 11 |
| Mr J Shuter, c Brain, b Painter | 101 | Mr C Horner, st Bush, b w G Grace | 0 |
| Abel, c W G Grace, b Woof | 60 | Byes, 17; leg-byes, 4; wide, 1 | 22 |
| | | | 464 |

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr W G Grace, b Abel | 66 | Mr F A Curteis, lbw, b Barratt | 0 |
| Mr E M Grace, c Key, b Horner | 0 | Mr E J Taylor, c Diver, b Abel | 33 |
| Mr F Townsend, b Barratt | 13 | Mr J A Bush, not out | 20 |
| Mr J H Brain, c Barratt, b Abel | 143 | Woof, b Horner | 0 |
| Mr W W F Pullen, b Barratt | 0 | Byes, 25; leg-byes, 3; wide 1 | 29 |
| Painter, b W W Read | 133 | | |
| Mr H V Page, b Barratt, | 47 | | 484 |

The averages are already commencing to appear. Gloucestershire in the above match brought to a close a disastrous season. In all, Gloucestershire played twelve county matches, winning only one, losing eight, and drawing three. Considering what was the position of the county a few years ago, this is a terribly bad record. The main causes of the ill success have been the extreme weakness of the bowling and the inability, except on a few occasions, to get together a representative eleven. Mr. W. G. Grace did the best for the side, and has an average of, 33 runs an innings. At different times he suffered from a bad hand and an injured leg, or no doubt he would have been still more successful. With all the best men available, Gloucestershire is still strong in batting, but unless some new bowlers can be discovered there is little hope of recovering lost ground, and again placing the county in a prominent position. Woof has worked hard and taken 69 wickets. His average is not very good, but with better support he would certainly have shown a better result. The most satisfactoay feature of Gloucestershire's season has bcen the fine cricket shown by three young batsmen—Mr. W. W. F. Pullen, Painter, and Mr. J. H. Brain. It is unfortunate that Mr. Pullen can spare so little time for cricket. With increased opportunities he would make a great name for himself. His average for the season has exceeded 39 runs an innings. Painter has shown extraordinary improvement, and is now a really dangerous batsman, while Mr. Brain has more than fulfilled the hopes that were formed of him last year at Clifton. In addition to the county matches, Gloucestershire twice met the Australians, playing a very good draw with them at Clifton, but sustaining a crushing defeat at Cheltenham.

Derbyshire's season, has been one of continuous disaster. The team has taken part in ten county matches, and lost them all. Bad luck, as well as bad cricket, has had something to do with this wretched result, for the county has never been fortunate enough to win the toss. For a side so weak in batting this was a very serious matter. There is little to be said about the performance of individual players, but the bowling does not come out so badly as might have been expected.

## DIVORCE IN FRANCE.

Some interesting statistics on the subject o divorce have been put forward, the result of the duties of the presidents of the civil tribunals during 1882. The total number of separation orders applied for was 5,004, but of these only 3,523 came before the Courts to settle their differences, being a decrease of 165 over the previous year, although 259 in excess of the average from 1876 to 1880. Out of these cases 409 were struck off the lists, 128 on account of the death of one of the parties implicated or from a disinclination to proceed with the case, and 281 from the reconciliation of the husbands and wives. This, therefore, reduced the actual number of cases tried to 3,114, of which 308, about a tenth, were dismissed, and an order of separation made in 2,866. Of the 3,523 actions on the list, 3,016, or 86 per cent., were brought by the wives and 507 only, or 14 per cent., by the husbands, while cross-actions were brought by the latter in 140 cases and by the wives in 42. This, however, scarcely relieves the male portion of French society from having to bear the greater portion of the blame of causing unhappiness in married life. In 2,260 of the cases, or 64 per cent., there were children to the marriages. As regards the occupations of those seeking divorce the majority came from the ranks of working men and servants, who numbered 1,518, or 43 per cent., the others being as follows:—In trade or business, 706; professional or living on private means, 480; agriculturists, 420; occupation unknown, 399. The duration of the married life at the time of the petition for separation varied considerably. In 23 cases, the couples had been united less than a year; in 600 cases, from one year to five; in 1,093 cases, from five to ten years; in 1,251, from ten to 20 years; in 401, from 20 to 30 years; in 117, from 30 to 40 years; and in 19, from 40 to 50 years. One can scarcely imagine that after so nearly approaching the golden wedding the family differences were not capable of being arranged. Considering, too, the conventional aspect in which marriage is looked upon in France, it is surprising to find that incompatibility of temper, occasionally amounting to serious quarrelling and personal injury, was the cause of separation in by far the greater number of cases, there having been only 28 in which one of the parties to the cause had been convicted for some serious crime, while in 152 cases an accusation of infidelity was made by the husband against the wife, the converse taking place in 104 cases. It is, of course, a matter of extreme difficulty to ascertain the real proportion of separations throughout the country, as there are so many which are made a matter of private arrangement, of which no account is taken; but as far as official tables can tell us, it would seem that in 1882 there were 280,460 marriages, while the separations legally decreed amounted to 2,866, being about ten divorces to 1,000 marriages. The department of Seine naturally gave rise to most cases, being 28 per 1,000, followed by Sarthe with 21; Meurthe et Moselle, 19; Fure, 18; Somme, 17; Marne, Maine-et-Loire, Calvados and Orne, 16; Ardennes, Meuse, Seine-et-Oise, and Gironde, 15 each. The proportion varied from nine to 14 in 17 departments, and from three to eight in 45; those which figured least of all being Creuse, Savoie, Ariege, Vienne, Vaucluse, and Aveyron, none of which rose above two, while Ardeche, Deux-Sevres, and Corsica only contributed one each; Indre and the Landes *nil*.

## BURYING CHOLERA-PATIENTS ALIVE.

In reference to the outbreak of cholera in Europe, the *Lancet* says:—It is not so much undue haste as inexcusable carelessness that must be blamed for the premature burying of persons who are not really dead. Such heedlessness as alone can lead to the commission of this crime is not a shade less black than manslaughter. We speak strongly because this is a matter in regard to which measures ought to be at once taken to render the horrible act impossible and to dismiss all fear from the public mind. If it be a fact, as would seem to be indisputable, that during the last few weeks there have been cases—we will not attempt to say how many or how few—of burying alive, a scandal and a horror, wholly unpardonable in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, have to be faced, and the sooner the full truth is known and rules of safety established the better. Let it be once for all decided that measures shall be taken to ascertain the fact of death before burial. Why not revert to the old practice, and always open a vein in the arm after death, or pass a current of electricity through the body before the coffin is finally screwed down? It may be held that these unpleasant resorts are unnecessary. We do not think they are. In any case enough is known of the possibilities of "suspended animation" to render it unsafe to bury until the evidences of an actual extinction of life are unmistakable; and, as it is impossible to wait until decomposition sets in in all cases of death from infectious disease, it would be prudent to adopt what must certainly be the least of evils.

## DISGRACEFUL RIOT AT THE HOLBORN THEATRE.

On the night of Saturday, Aug. 21, a disgraceful riot occurred at the Holborn Theatre under circumstances that might have been attended with fatal results to individuals in the audience owing to the unjustifiable and cowardly conduct of the occupants of the gallery. A new burlesque, entitled *Little Lohengrin*, was announced as the principal item of the evening's entertainment, to be preceded by a farce. At the time of opening the house was fairly well filled apparently by a very orderly audience, who listened to the overture with every sign of appreciation. Some time elapsed, and as there were no signs of the curtain rising, expressions of impatience were indulged in by a portion of those assembled. It has since transpired that this delay was caused by the action of an actor named Willy, who was engaged to play in the farce, but refused to do so until the other half of his salary had been paid. The dissension extended to other members of the company. Owing to the protracted delay, the audience, which had been considerably augmented, vented their displeasure by hooting and hissing. In this dilemma Mr. Rex Pierson, the manager of the theatre, was compelled to go in front of the curtain and announce that there would be no performance; and that money taken at the doors would be refunded. A scene of indescribable confusion ensued, the audience rushing bodily to the pay-box in front of the theatre. It was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Pierson succeeded in reaching there, with the intention of returning the money taken. But here a fresh difficulty presented itself, for it was discovered that two of the money-takers for the pit and gallery were not forthcoming with the amounts taken by them. All the money taken at the box-office was refunded to the first comers, and in order to satisfy the demands made on him Mr. Pierson paid upwards of 2*l.* out of his own pocket. Not having sufficient to satisfy the multitudinous demands, he was compelled to make an announcement to that effect. This appears to have exasperated those assembled to such a degree that a rush was made on the pay-box, and in a very few seconds it was completely demolished, Mr. Pierson and a Mr. Vincent and a young lady of the company being very roughly handled, the lady being seized by the hair and dragged away, while Mr. Vincent's clothes were literally torn into shreds. He was seized, and everything he had in his pockets was taken from him, his pockets being turned inside out. While he was subjected to this treatment, Mr. Pierson had lifted the lady on to his right arm, while with his left he was compelled to literally fight his way back inside the theatre. Here a most disgraceful scene was being enacted. The occupants of the gallery had commenced to tear up the seats and had thrown several into the pit, where a large number of people had assembled, and were trying to prevent Mr. Pierson from reaching a place of safety behind the scenes. Fortunately no one was hurt. The disorders in the gallery were extended to the refreshment-bar at the back, considerable damage being done to the department, one of the beer-engines being literally torn from its fittings. Similar disorders occurred in the pit, some of the seats being torn up, and a large and valuable mirror in the refreshment-bar was smashed. While the work of destruction was proceeeding, Mr. Pierson was surrounded by an angry mob, who, in addition to demanding money paid for admission, insisted upon money being returned that had been paid for cloak-room fees, and for programmes of the evening's entertainment. This particular department had been sublet to Mr. Scrutton, the refreshment contractor, and Mr. Pierson consequently explained that he was entirely powerless in the matter, as the persons responsible had left the theatre. Upon this announcement being made those assembled became still more infuriated, and again attacked Mr. Pierson. Blows were freely exchanged, and two or three of the employés while defending their manager, sustained severe contusions, Madame Francois, the housekeeper, particularly being very roughly handled, her arm being so severely injured that she was unable to raise it. At one time fears were entertained that the limb was broken, but happily this proved to be incorrect. At the time she was actually conveying more money to satisfy the demands made. By the aid of Booth, the carpenter, assisted by the under gasman, Mr. Pierson with the lady above mentioned succeeded in reaching the stage, and with great difficulty secured the iron doors. This was not effected until some of the mob had forced their way through. To evade them Mr. Pierson, with his lady companion, was compelled to take refuge in the "flies," and even here they were not secure. By this time Mr. Vincent had escaped from the front of the house, and endeavoured to rejoin Mr. Pierson. The iron door leading to the "flies" was opened to admit him, but no sooner had this been done than three men who had followed him unperceived rushed through and demanded their money. They were paid their money and were shown out of the theatre by the stage door. While this was occurring the disorder in the auditorium had increased. The windows in the gallery were smashed, and some of the occupants of the pit had scrambled over the stalls and made an attempt to raise the curtain. The ropes, however, had been secured by Booth, but despite his efforts to prevent it several people got on to the stage. By some means access was obtained to a portion of the wardrobe, and eventually some children were seen wearing it in the neighbouring streets. Every effort was made to find Mr. Pierson, and the rumour having spread as to the place where he was concealed, loud yells and hoots were given vent to, several shouting out "Let's set fire to the theatre and burn him out." A body of constables eventually arrived on the scene, and with great difficulty succeeded in clearing the theatre. For a considerable time afterwards a crowd collected in front of the theatre, threatening vengeance on Mr. Pierson, and it was only by means of a subterfuge that he and his company eventually succeeded in getting out of the theatre at all. A rumour was current that it was intended to make an attack on the theatre to-day, but proper precautions have been taken to prevent a recurrence of one of the most disorderly scenes that has been witnessed in a theatre for some years.

## CHARGE AGAINST AN IRISH NOBLEMAN.

Joseph Lawrence Butler, Lord Cahir, lodging at 31 Fitzroy Square, Euston Road, was brought up on a warrant, at the Greenwich Police-court on Aug. 25, having failed to appear to a summons for abusing and threatening a man named Potter, manager of the Grand Coffee Tavern, Deptford.

Mr. Holmes Moss, solicitor for the prosecution, said the summons had been adjourned four of five times, and defendant had had notice to appear, Mr. Marsham, who granted the summons, not wishing to issue a warrant. The complainant was not now present, and an adjournment was applied for.

Mr. Balguy: Why did you not attend?

Defendant: You must understand this is a very trumpery matter. The fellow has brought this charge against me because I had obtained an order at this court for him to return my things or pay 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

But why did you not attend the court?—I did not get up early enough in the morning.

You should go to bed earlier. I am afraid we shall have to keep you now we have got you.—I don't expect you will, though.

But you've kept out of the way?—Devil a bit.

I was very unwilling to grant a warrant, and sent a constable to you, and the only answer you sent was a letter to say you would come provided you could get up early enough.—Yes, exactly. I will appear, though, and hope you will take the complainant into custody the moment he does come.

Can you find bail?—Bail! Yes, I'll send for Moss's father. Or this Moss will stand for me?

Mr. Moss: I know too much of you.

Defendant: I'll be —— if you know me at all.

The complainant now arrived. His evidence was to the effect that defendant lodged with him and got into his debt, in consequence of which he detained certain of his property, which was the subject of a summons at that court, an order being made for him (Potter) to give it up or pay 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Potter declared that after the case was decided Lord Cahir shook his fist at him and said, "I'll see you at ——. I will do for you before I've done a year." On several occasions he had been at witness's shop and abused him his wife.

Defendant: Why, I never had speech with this scoundrel from the time of the summons till now.

Mr. Balguy: You must not use those names here.

Defendant: This wretch, then—anything you like; we'll call him a fellow.

Mr. Balguy: A man told me here the other day a "fellow" was a sheepstealer. Call him a man.

Defendant: All right.

In answer to the charge, defendant said a fellow named Grace, who was "a City missionary, or something," waved his umbrella at him when leaving the court with Potter, and he did not speak to Potter at all. Potter spoke to Mr. Rawson and said he had known him for years, and he (Lord Cahir) said, "Then Mr. Rawson has known a —— infernal scoundrel."

Mr. Balguy: You must not use that language. If you do I will adjourn the case seven days and keep you in custody here.

Defendant: I am in your hands entirely; adjourn it for seven years if you like.

Mr. Balguy: If you use such strong language, I wonder you don't get knocked down every day.

Defendant: Knock me down! I'd like to see the regiment of police who would knock me down. I would knock them into the middle of next week.

Mr. Moss: I can call evidence of the defendant's excitability.

Mr. Balguy: I want no further evidence of that.

Defendant said Potter called him a swindler, and therefore he had a right to call him anything he liked. At his request Mullinger, the officer who arrested him, was called, and said he heard Potter say Lord Cahir had swindled a hotel-keeper.

Mr. Balguy said defendant would be bound over in 10*l.* to keep the peace for three months.

Defendant: Right you are, sir.

Subsequently Mr. Moss informed the magistrate that his lordship could not pay the bail fee—2*s.* 6*d.*

Lord Cahir said Potter ought to pay him the 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* under Mr. Marsham's order, and Mr. Balguy told him he was of the same opinion.

Potter then paid the bail fee, and Lord Cahir was released.

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—** If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 17.

Markets closed on account of Parsee holidays.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Avoca, 904 tons, Captain C. Klyhn, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain J. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. L. Hyde Baker, Hakim Salay Mahamed, and 65 deck.

### DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Hypatia (s) | Mallaney | Port Said. |
| | Burmah (s) | Stewart | Kurrachee, &c. |
| | Avoca (s) | Klyhn | Zanzibar. |

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
12 Justitia (s) ......Craig.........Glasgow, Aug. 5.
13 Ethiopia (s) .......Guy ...........Singapore, Aug. 26.
Cooonada (s) .........McFadyen ..Rangoon, Sept. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 12.—Steamer Busheer.
Sept. 13.—Steamers City of Khios and Clan Buchanan. Ship Allanshaw.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.
15 Chanda (s) ......... ....... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
13 Nerbudda (s) ...... ....... Bombay.
14 Siam (s) ......... ....... Calcutta.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—September 17.

From Liverpool.

Merton Hall s—250 boxes bar soap, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.
Clan Maclean s—9 packages paper, A. C. Tyebally; 5 packages sodawater corks, E. Mahamedally.

From London.

Verona s—18 cases books, stationery, &c., Thacker and Co.; 9 packages paper, H. Abdoolally; 229 packages candles, provisions, &c., Treacher and Co; 9 packages medicines, books, &c., Cooper, Madon and Co; 19 packages paper, M. A. M. Surufally; 25 cases lithographic stones and 2 cases aniline dye, Keekabhoy Abdoolhoosein.
St. Albans s—4 casks zinc sheets, M. Ebram.

From Marseilles.

R. Rubattino s—7 packages toys, M. Esmail.
Manilla s—5 cases playing cards, E. Mahamedally.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—September 17.

For Genoa.

R. Rubattino s—200 tons old steel, Rajaram Tyebjee and Co.

For Marseilles.

Colombo s—3,000 cwts wheat, 120 cwts gingellyseed and 300 cwts ground nuts, Nupoo Nensee; 1,000½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 10,000 cwts weat, Ralli Brothers; 200½ cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee.

For Kobe.

Verona s—25 bales twist, R. Hyde Cheetham and Co.

For Hongkong.

Verona s—95 bales cotton fly and 25 bales twist, C. H. Forbes and Co; 25 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 24 bales twist, the Alliance Cotton M. Co; 100 bales cotton, Ebraham Noordin and Co; 2½ chests opium, Dowlutram Dwarkabux.

For Shanghai.

Verona s—6 chests opium, Khaitseedas Kalooram; 11½ chests opium, Dowlutram Foolchund; 10 chests opium, Dowlutram Dwarkabux.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 16th September, 1884.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·827 |
| Temperature of the Air | 80·7 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 77·2 |
| Dew Point | 76·0 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·858 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8) | 5·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 84·3 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 75·8 |
| General Direction of Wind* | WSW. W. WNW. W. WNW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 234 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·28 |
| Total fall during the month | 4·12 |
| " " year | 58·56 |
| Additional all of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th | 0·53 |

* From midnight to midnight.

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 16.

Elles, Bgdr.-Genl., Bengal Staff, on leave, from Kamptee.

September 17.

Barren, Surg., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—September 16.

Laing, Major, 3rd Bombay N. L. I., to join, to Quetta.

September 17.

Mason, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Barren, Surg., on leave, to Bhooj.


DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, H RNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed Assistants). Fees.—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. 5. Painless extractions under nitrous-oxide gas Rs. 10. Artificial teeth (personal interview not requisite.) Rs. 10. 19, Rampart Row.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Messrs. LAWRENCE and MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
Esplanade-road, opposite University Clock Tower
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano......Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square .... " 36 " or " 83
Semi-grand, on three legs " 6 " or " 1,2

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BOWACK—September 13, at Poona, the wife of James Bowack, of a daughter.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHURCHILL—September 14, at Wellington, Nilgiri, the wife of Surgeon-Major Churchill, A.M.D., of a daughter.
LANE—September 7, at Abergeldie Chambers, Simla, the wife of J. M. Lane, Superintendent Telegraphs, of a son.

DEATH.

ATKINS—September 14, at Madras, of cholera, Constance Jane, the dearly beloved wife of F. T. Atkins, Manager, Agra Bank, aged 30.
GRANT—September 8, at Cowerie Betta Estate, South Coorg, of brain fever, Charles McPherson Grant, late Resident Manager of the Ouchterlony Valley, aged 59 years.
WARDROP—September 12, at Nowgong, Central India, Maude Evelyne, the infant daughter of Surgeon D. Wardrop, A.M.D., aged 2 months.

# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1884.

Now we understand the purpose for which Admiral Courbet ordered up twelve companies of marines from Tongking to join his squadron. The twelve companies would, of course, number about two thousand men. A telegram sent from Shanghai on Tuesday states that two thousand troops—the marines in question, no doubt—had been landed at Kinfai, and there attacked and defeated with considerable loss the Chinese troops, and forced them to retreat. Kinfai is a position on the Min, eight miles from its mouth, and consequently some twenty-six from Foochow. The river there contracts to a narrow channel barely half a mile across. The rocky cliffs on either hand have been compared to the rocky defiles of the Rhine, and they were no doubt, occupied in some force by the Chinese, so as to prevent the retirement of the French war vessels after the destruction of the arsenal, which was situated about half way between Kinfai and the city of Foochow. The French Admiral had taken the precaution to place his ships above the river defences before the war began, and after he had destroyed the arsenal and the gunboats, he was able at his leisure to destroy the defences of the river down stream by taking them in reverse. The batteries were constructed to command vessels coming up the river, but their guns could not be brought to bear on Courbet's vessels, which were behind them. These accidents are by no means uncommon in Chinese warfare, for that fair-minded people always hold that an enemy is bound to attack on the side where they have taken the trouble to make preparations to receive him. We heard some time since that the batteries were speedily reduced, the Chinese soldiers, who were unable to fire a shot at the French, sensibly bolting. But the natural strength of the passage at Kinfai doubtless enabled the Chinese to hold their ground there, and render the withdrawal of the enemy's vessels difficult, if not impossible. By bringing up a couple of thousand men from Tongking, the Admiral has been able to attack and drive off the Chinese holding the precipitous cliffs of the narrow channel, and he is now, of course, able to communicate once more freely with the sea. If he chooses, he can direct his force on some other vulnerable point of the Chinese littoral.

In a Government Resolution on the Revenue Survey in Ahmednuggur which we publish to-day, it is remarked that "it would be well if writers on land revenue settlements would avail themselves of the statistics accessible in the registration offices." Upon this it is only necessary to remark that we ourselves, before dealing with this question, made careful researches in the official literature, and that we thus brought to light facts whose existence the Government appeared to have forgotten. The observation, so far as we are concerned, is therefore scarcely necessary; but we fully approve of the practice of painstaking inquiry which is recommended. The Resolution of the 25th July went at great length into the history of the policy of the Government in this question of water assessment, going back to an old instruction from the Court of Directors. But it seems to have been overlooked that neither the existence nor the theoretical fairness of the principle of that instruction, as laid down by the Court of Directors or in the Joint Rules, is denied. Nothing is more clear at the same time, from the extracts quoted in the Resolution, than that ever since the promulgation of that principle fifty years ago, Government has been cautious in limiting it to practical cases, where it could be legitimately applied. Its first application was obviously in the case of wells which afforded the direct evidence of the existence of this "command of water" in the original land settlements, as first introduced into the Deccan and then followed up in Gujarat. We are now told that the mode adopted in all original settlements—that of taxing wells in lieu of taxing subsoil water—was faulty. "The error made by Government was that they carried out a legitimate principle in an illegitimate manner. Instead of charging for the inherent quality of the soil, they taxed the instrument which made use of it. This error the Government has now remedied." But although it is very easy for the defender of the course adopted by the present Government to find fault with a former Government of Bombay, there is a complete answer to this. A separate tax on wells found to exist at the time of the original settlement was laid on, apart from the soil rate, because, in the first place, the well was at once the most earnest proof to the survey officer not only of the existence of subsoil water in the land, but of the advantage derived by the ryot from the use of such water; and secondly, because should the well fall in, or its water become brackish or unfit for irrigation, the assessment could be easily cancelled. This could not be done, at least not so easily, if the assessment for the water advantage formed part of the soil rate. Mr. W. B. Beyts strongly opposed any change from the assessment of wells to the enhancement of soil rates. In his Settlement Report (para. 27) of the Olpar taluka of the Surat Collectorate, he says:—"Mr. Shambhuprasad proposed that the usual practice of assessing the wells should be abandoned for the apparently simple process of fixing a bagayat rate of 10 rupees on the acre. I strongly objected to the proposal, as it was an unnecessary innovation, and seemed indirectly to reflect on the system Major Prescott, with the sanction of Government, adopted for Chowrasi. The system of well-assessment has been arrived at after years of careful investigation and trial. I therefore cannot for a moment admit the necessity of falling back *on a plan which is, both in theory and practice, defective.*" These words express the view of the most experienced Settlement Officer in Gujarat.

If this system of well-assessment is now to be considered an "error" in the assessment of land, it must be held to be an error common to all original assessments in the Presidency, and the rectification of the error cannot fairly be made in one class of resettlement operations, without being made in the others. That is to say, the error, if it is an error, must be remedied in respect of all revision operations in the Presidency, in the Deccan as well as in the Gujarat districts. It would be manifestly unfair to confine the correction of the error to only one set of revision operations. A limited correction of the error would vitiate all our resettlements throughout the Presidency, since it would come to this, that whereas jerayat lands in the Deccan districts irrigated by wells are to be assessed with the highest dry-crop rates, land similarly situated, and other lands which number facility for irrigation among their qualities, are to be dealt with differently, in other words, are to have their soil rates enhanced, whether they make use of the water or not. We put it to Government to say whether the proposal for Gujarat has any counterpart in the Deccan re-settlements. But though a well-tax was the chief mode in which the State's claim for command of water in land was levied in first settlements, in Gujarat the principle was carried a step further. This consisted in the rating of natural bagayat lands at the higher classification value, ranging from twenty to twenty-four annas, or from four to eight annas higher than the ordinary classification value of sixteen annas. Mr. J. W. Robertson, Collector of Surat, wrote in November, 1865, that "considerable objection has been raised at the quantity of land assessed at bagayat rates, under which head had been included not only lands now under cultivation, watered from rivers and wells, but likewise those capable of being so." This was done in the case of Chiklee. In the Soopa settlement, Mr. Beyts remarks:—"By our system of classification, introduced by Major Prescott, and peculiar to this survey a very large area of well-watered land has been included in natural bagayat, and a distinct classification made owing to superior soil and permanent sweet water resources lying a little depth below the surface. Wells in such lands have no direct assessment, but a fair rate is put on the land by virtue of its intrinsic superiority over jerayat lands." Thus all natural bagayat lands where water was found very near the surface had their water facilities duly assessed. No stone was, in fact, left unturned to obtain for the State every legitimate revenue derivable from the taxation of the irrigable quality of natural bagayat land. In the extension of the principle to dry-crop lands, however, it was thought that it would be difficult to carry out the taxation of the water-producing powers of the land sufficiently to compensate for the abandonment of the direct well tax. Accordingly, the Government of Sir Bartle Frere deferred the practical enforcement of the principle to the next revision by a Resolution dated the 8th June, 1866. The question, however, came before Government, in one shape or other, in connection with settlement operations in the Deccan. And we have the clearest evidence before us, in the correspondence quoted in the Resolution of the 25th July, that the Government of Sir Bartle Frere cut the gordian knot of the whole controversy in a remarkably clear and well-argued Resolution, No. 1211, dated the 27th March, 1868; the Government reviewed the *pros* and *cons* of the question, admitting the theoretical correctness of the principle of taxing subsoil water. "There is, however," said the Resolution, "a point at which this principle [of taxing subsoil water] must be modified; for when the land is such that when water is not brought to it, it will bear nothing, and when water is used it will yield a fine crop, then even a light tax in the former case is impossible." These words deserve to be carefully noted. The Resolution adds:—"It must be held that the right of Government to levy a rate by virtue of the water below the surface is held in abeyance or dormant till the water is produced, but it is doubted greatly, even in this extreme case, whether it is politic, though it may be asserted to be just, to levy more than would be leviable from first-class rice ground, which enjoys also the benefits of water, not created, it is true, by the tenant, but utilized by means of his preparation of the ground." This Resolution of Sir Bartle Frere's Government for the time put an end to what was a very hot controversy. It set aside the previous Resolution of the 8th June, 1866, which committed the Government to a reconsideration of the merits of a system of assessing the water-producing qualities of the soil "whenever a next revision takes place." That the controversy might not be revived, it laid down authoritatively that "even a light tax is impossible" in cases in which water is not brought to the surface and the soil consequently bears no crop, and that the right of Government to levy a rate by virtue of the water below the surface is in abeyance or dormant until this water is produced. Can there be any doubt here that the Government, in this Resolution, declared itself in favour of the system of assessing at the highest dry-crop rates lands irrigated by wells, in preference to the other proposal of rating all jerayat lands slightly higher on account of water facilities? And yet nothing is more surprising than to find, in para. 18 of the Resolution of July 25, Government drawing an inference from the Resolution of March, 1868, that the Bombay Government of 1868 declared its preference of subsoil taxation. We maintain that the local Government of 1868 did nothing of the kind. On the contrary, it inculcated the sound doctrine which governs many other measures of Government. As our correspondent "J.R." pointed out a few days ago, it is the principle of the Treasure Trove Act, which provides, and provides justly, that Government have right to a reasonable share in the treasure if actually found, and which is capable of appropriation so as to be profitable to the finder. Again, the country abounds in many valuable minerals. But no occupant of land would be subject to royalty on account of coal or ironstone which the lands may be supposed to contain, until such minerals were brought to the surface. A piece of land at present used for the grazing of cattle cannot justly be charged with water-bearing capacity because hereafter it may possibly be turned into cultivated land. But while the Government of Bombay thus modified the old principle of taxing the "command of water" by means of a departmental Resolution in 1868, the principle received a further confirmation from the final and conclusive decision of the highest authority in all such questions. In 1879 a similar question arose in connection with the Bombay Irrigation Bill, when the taxing of land for facilities for water derived from subsoil percolation from a canal running close by was advocated by Colonel Anderson. And although the Bill was passed through all its stages in the Bombay Legislative Council in 1879, it was vetoed by the Secretary of State on the ground that the policy was disallowed in 1869 by the Duke of Argyll when Secretary of State for India. Accordingly, Colonel Merriman had to move in the local Legislative Council in March, 1880, the first reading of the Irrigation Act Amendment Bill, expunging the clauses relating to the taxation of percolation or subsoil water in lands which did not use the water of the canals. The principle being thus rejected in the case of canal percolation, stands obviously condemned in the case of dry-crop land percolation. It is hard to understand what object can be served by reviving exploded theories, or doctrines condemned by the highest authorities, especially in districts where climate has a great deal more to do with the increase of agricultural produce than moisture in the soil or the cultivator's skill. Any one who has some experience of Gujarat knows well enough that for full four months, from March to June or July, a burning hot wind blowing in the inland parts from Baroda to Ahmedabad and northward absorbs every particle of moisture in the soil. Most of the banks are dried up, and water in the ordinary wells sinks to a considerable depth. What, then, becomes of the subsoil-water in the land? We maintain that in the original settlements in Gujarat all that need be done in the matter of taxing water near the surface has been done already, and any further proceedings in this direction will only unsettle people's minds and confirm their apprehensions in the matter. We trust Government will yet see its way to a wiser course, which it can adopt with a due regard to the interests of all concerned.

We hear that the Executive Committee of the Bombay International Exhibition is to consist, according to present ideas, of eighteen individuals, of whom six will be appointed by Government, and twelve by the other guarantors. We have even heard the names of those who are supposed to be the Government nominees. Rumour also gives the names of those who wish to be nominated by the guarantors. A good deal of canvassing is already in progress. This course is open to the objection that the promises of the guarantors will be forestalled by the importunate, and that the interests of the Exhibition and of the general body of the guarantors, may be very easily overlooked when the nomination comes off. The Government appointees will be officials for the most part, that may be taken for granted. The general public will be very little represented in this state of affairs. It seems to us that the Municipality, which will vote a lakh to the guarantee fund, and the Chamber of Commerce, ought to be asked to nominate a certain number of members each. There is no magic in the total of eighteen; what is required is an influential executive committee which will fairly represent all sections of the community.

The President of the Executive Committee will probably bear the style and title of Chief Commissioner. He must of course be a man in whom the guarantors and the public at large will have confidence; in other words, a man who has given proofs of organising capacity and energy. Who this individual is to be, time must show. Some are betting on Dr. Peterson, while a few think the post should be given to a native, or at least a Parsee, in which case Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, C. I. E., would be unquestionably the man. It is noticed by those who observe small indications that all the names—except one, and that is not altogether an exception—which are mentioned in this connection have made their reputation in the Bombay Municipality. The one individual to whom we have just referred is of course Mr. Arthur Crawford. If he were appointed to the position of Chief Commissioner, Bombay would have an Exhibition such as Asia had never seen before—indeed that she will have in any case—and such as she will never probably see again. But Mr. Crawford is in distant Lisbon, negotiating treaties of commerce and amity. He will not be the man—not he, but another.

A correspondent writing from Simla says that the announcement that Lord Dufferin is to be the new Viceroy has given general satisfaction there. His lordship is understood to have been himself desirous of securing the splendid proconsulship, and he met the Home Government quite half way in the negotiations. The fact of his appointment was known to a select few in Simla a week or ten days before it was announced in London.

## BEYOND THE HURNAI.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Sept. 4.

Alas, this present is but an oyster-like existence at best of times. The only thing that keeps us going is the knowledge that we have broken the back of our exile, and that in less than a fortnight we shall see the pennons of our friends the 1st Bombay Lancers fluttering up the valley, and, in their company, commence next day our march to Dukki thus becoming the advance guard of the Zhob expeditionary force. Your correspondent—silent for some time in consequence of there being no trustworthy news to chronicle—bethought him that this might be due to his absence from the fountain-head, and so some short time ago he proceeded on a visit to Quetta to see whatever could be seen, found society so engrossed in dances, races, theatricals, and other dissipations that it had no leisure to quench his thirst for information, and so he too perforce had to join in the pursuit of pleasure—under difficulties, for "Kabul scale" does not admit of many tail-coats or opera-hats. Chronicling small beer not being the intention, to the local correspondent is resigned the description of the various events of the week, and, in proceeding to give you the benefit of information gleaned, it is as well to add that no attention has been paid to the many misleading, and often contradictory, rumours afloat.

You will have duly noted the names of the officers who are to form General Sir O. V. Tanner's staff on the Zhob expedition, as published in your local *Government Gazette*, and this staff is quite a representative selection, made, with but one exception, the superintendent of signalling, Lieutenant Blyth, Bengal Staff Corps, from officers already connected with the district. It is currently reported in Quetta that there have been a large number of outsider candidates for staff employ—some of them in high places,—but Sir Oriel's reply has been the same to all, namely, that he must look to the interests of those already under his command; and this seems borne out by the refreshing absence from the list of those "who gather medals all the day, and wear them all the night." As regards Lieutenant Blyth's appointment, there is no lack of qualified officers in the Quetta district. Colonel James and Captain Peile, for instance, are trained telegraphists, as well as signallers, but such officers are required for more important duties. Lest any should be found to cavil at the North Staffordshire Regiment furnishing no officer to the Staff, I may as well tell you that all officers present with that corps are required for regimental duty, which will take up all their time, inasmuch as the regiment is credited with being in such excellent trim that it is pretty certain to bear the brunt of whatever work has to be done. As regards appointments hitherto unnotified, it is probable that Lieut. Domville, of the 1st Sind Horse, will be attached to Sir Robert Sandeman's staff as commandant of native levies and will act as galloper to the A. G. G., and possibly Surgeon Baker, I. M. D., Bombay Establishment, will be the political medico.

Turning from the staff to the regiments to be employed, the following is the published programme, the game of general post which it necessitates having already been inaugurated by the arrival at Zandra of the wing of the 12th Bombay N.I. from Sharigh, under command of Major Blanshard. About the 20th September the 1st column, consisting of 2 companies Bengal Sappers and Miners, squadron 1st Bombay Lancers, head-quarters and 500 bayonets P. W. O. Grenadiers, proceeds from Zandra *viâ* Ziarat and the Hurnai to Dukki, the rest of the Grenadiers garrison the Bolan Pass. Leaving Quetta on the 15th, the 2nd column, consisting of head-quarter staff, 9-1 R. A. (European Mountain Battery), North Staffordshire Regiment, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) B. N. I., arrive at Kach on the 17th September, where they pick up two companies of the Madras Pioneers, under Colonel Eyre, who has recently been appointed 2nd-in-command, *vice* Colonel Tyndal, retired. This rapid filling up of the vacancy will much disappoint Major Quin, who would otherwise have had the command of the Madras detachments. The 2nd column will proceed by the same route as the 1st column to Dukki, where the force will rendezvous, being met there by a wing Worcestershire Regiment, No. 1 (Native) Mountain Battery, squadron 10th Bengal Lancers, squadron 5th Punjab Cavalry, 1st Bengal N. I., 4th Punjab N. I., wing 3rd Regiment Bombay N. L. I.

Nothing definite has been published regarding the onward move, but I expect you will find that leaving a force at Dukki as a depôt, an advanced base will be formed at or beyond Anambar. From this base final efforts will be made to come to an understanding with Shah Jehan, and when this fails a flying column, or columns, will make inroads into Zhob, the duration and extent of which will be determined by the circumstances of the case and the information acquired. Of this we may be certain, that we shall not quit the country until its topography has been thoroughly investigated. Major Holdich, R.E., and his survey party will, if they get the chance, rapidly fill in some of those blank space which are so rare on maps published under the ægis of the British Government, particular attention being paid to the passes leading to Pishin and the Punjab. If things turn out satisfactorily, the troops not destined to garrison the Hurnai will probably be marched through the Zhob country to Pishin and then to Quetta.

Sir Robert Sandeman's proclamation to the Kakar Pathans has been sent them. I cannot give you the text, but I am in a position to state that the various tribes are therein cautioned against committing raids in future, and warned that their affording any assistance to Shah Jehan in his resistance to the British will entail the most serious misfortunes on themselves.

The postponement of the expedition from May to September was a move in the right direction which has enabled its arrangements to be carried out in careful detail, and has added to its importance and strength. By the time the troops actually take the field the weather will be more favourable for operations, too, than it would have been four months ago. In these high latitudes, however, as in India, the unhealthiest season is the autumn, and a good many men have been down with fever. It was at one time feared that the Madras Pioneers, who suffered so much from it at Kundalani early in the year, would not have sufficiently recovered to furnish their contingent. The sappers at Mangi and Gurkai have also had many men in hospital from the same cause. They are, however, getting on well now, and two of their companies are to go as noted above. An extraordinary rumour was also prevalent in Quetta that the Grenadiers at Zandra were in a bad state of health. This had no foundation in fact, and how the rumour arose it is impossible to say, as they have the cleanest bill of health in the whole district. Certes, at this time of year, we, beyond the Hurnai, have no cause to envy our Quetta comrades, for out of a strength of over 600 we have only ten in hospital, and our only invalid officer is one who has come to us from Quetta for change of air. Winter at Kowas, however, must be a very trying time.

The latest arrivals in Quetta—Rattray's Sikhs—are a fine body of men, who look very smart in their khaki suits, buff putties with red piping, and dark blue puggrees on which is the regimental badge, a silver chakki or quoit, with the company emblem above it. The regiment is formed into caste companies. Six of these are Sikhs, and wear, on the chakki, a miniature "khoorpan" (Sikh sacrificial knife). One company consists of Hindu hill-men (Dogras), distinguished by the trident, and in the Mussalman company the chakki is surmounted by the crescent. Cooks are supplied by Government, as in the mountain batteries, the men being broken up into messes. In this way not only is a heavy item knocked off the cost of men's necessaries in the matter of cooking utensils (which, by the way, have mostly to be left behind by regiments proceeding on service in consequence of their weights), but the process of cooking his food is pretty nearly finished for him while the sepoy is engaged in pitching tents and other fatigue duties, instead of having still to be taken in hand as is the case with Bombay troops. The only difficulty in introducing some such system into the latter service would appear to be the prejudices of those Bengal sepoys for whom some Bombay commandants have such an unaccountable predilection. The 47th replace the 98th at Quetta.

## THE DAMAGE ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The heavy rain falling at intervals in Bombay appears to be mostly local, and it gives rise to no apprehension with regard to the injured line on the Baroda railway beyond the Taptee. The repairs there are progressing satisfactorily, and the passenger trains will be able to go through on Monday or Tuesday next.

## POONA RACES, 1884.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Poona, Sept. 16.

Patron:

H. E. the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

Vice-Patron:

H. E. General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

Stewards:

E.P. Robertson, Esq., C.S. — A. Keyser, Esq., C.S.
J. Moore, Esq., C.S. — C. G. W. Macpherson, Esq., C.I.E., C.S.
Col. C. J. Burnett. — Capt. H. C. Hogg.
C. Steel, Esq. — Capt. J. Boyle.
Major G. C. Hogg.
Surg.-Major A. C. Gaye.

Honorary Secretary—Col. C. J. Burnett.

Judge: C. G. W. Macpherson, Esq.

Clerks of the Scales: C. Steel, Esq. A. Keyser, Esq.

Clerks of the Course: H. J. Forster, Esq. J. B. R. Butler, Esq.

Starters: A. Keyser, Esq. Surg-Major A. C. Gaye.

The racing to-day was exceptionally good. The Poona Handicap provided the best race of the four days of the meeting, and the finish between young Kendal and Tingey on Trafalgar and Shotover was a spectacle seldom given to one to witness on an Indian race-course. The attendance was as large as usual, the stand being graced by all the beauty of Poona, while the enclosure was ever thronged with the élite of Poona society. So far as racing interests are concerned, the recent disputes have all been settled, the confidence of owners has been thoroughly restored, and the meeting proceeds as merrily as a marriage bell. It is a fortunate circumstance that the meeting has such an influential and business-like body of stewards, who at once recognized their position, and promptly took action in the matter of the unfortunate dispute. It has yet to be argued whether a steward who is an owner is bound in the former capacity to ignore his interests in the latter character, or whether in the latter capacity his functions as steward remain inoperative and dormant. Opinion here is divided as to the rights and wrongs of the case, and as the principle of it will perhaps be established to some extent through certain proceedings about to be instituted against a local paper for an attack on the characters of the officers concerned, it is not for a report on the result of a day's races to enter at length into such an abstruse question or prejudge it.

1st Race.—"The Merchants' Cup."—Value about Rs. 500, presented by a few merchants of Poona. A handicap for all maiden arabs, distance 1¼ miles. Top weight to be at the discretion of the stewards.

Mr. Aga Jan's b a h Garibaldi, 9st. 7lbs., Vinall ... 1
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h William, 9st., Hackney ... 2
Mr. S. A. W.'s g a h Bluebeard, 9st. 7lbs., Native ... 3
Mr. Donub's b a h London, 7st. 10lbs., Ramchurn ... 0
Mr. Whitehead's br a g Honours Easy, 7st., Ishmail ... 0

| Lottery tickets | Rs. 1,200. |
|---|---|
| Garibaldi | 160 |
| William | 150 |
| London | 310 |
| Honours Easy | 25 |
| Bluebeard | 25 |
| Total | 1,870 |

Average betting.—2 to 1 against Garibaldi and London, 3 to 1 against William, 10 to 1 against Honours Easy and Bluebeard.

Bluebeard and Garibaldi led by turns till when they settled down to their work, Garibaldi was in front of William by half a length, the rest two lengths off in straggling order. At the half-mile post the others were out of it, and William made his effort in the turn into the straight, but Garibaldi, full of running, drew away from him as he liked, and was landed a winner by a full length, Bluebeard securing a fair third place. Time 2m. 26s.

2nd Race.—"Valuation Stakes."—Rs. 500 from the Fund. A handicap for all arabs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,500. Distance 1¼ miles.

H. H. Aga Khan's b a h The Earl, 9st. 12 lbs., Hackney 1
Aga Moochool Shah's br a h Reserved, 7 lbs., Cassim ... 2
Mr. Kendall's c a h The Moor, 8st. 9st. 7 lbs., Wool ... 3
Mr. Framjee's c a g Young Ruby, 9st. 10 lbs., Ahmed ... 0
Col. Morton's br a h Kangaroo, 7st. 7lbs., Oomer ... 0
Mr. Black's br a g Young Rex, 7st., Native ... 0

| Lottery tickets | Rs. 1,200. |
|---|---|
| The Earl | 210 |
| Reserved | 70 |
| Young Ruby | 60 |
| The Moor | 290 |
| Kangaroo | 110 |
| Young Rex | 110 |
| Total | 2,050 |

Average Betting.—2 to 1 against The Moor, 3 to 1 against The Earl, 4 to 1 against Kangaroo, 5 to 1 against Reserved and Young Rex, 10 to 1 against Young Ruby.

As soon as the flag dropped Young Rex and The Moor showed the way for the first quarter-mile, when they were joined by Young Ruby; and these three ran level three lengths ahead of The Earl and Reserved, Kangaroo last. Young Ruby was the first to fall back, and when going up-hill Young Rex followed his example, while The Earl and his stable companion now gradually overhauled The Moor and had taken up the running on turning into the straight, but it was clear The Earl had it all his own way, and from the distance Hackney took leave of Reserved an[...]e in a winner by a length. Ti[...] 26s.

3rd Ra[...] Poona Handic[ap]."—Rs. 800 from the [...] all horses. Distance 1¼ mile.

Raja of Paik[...]'s [...] aus g Trafalgar, 9st. 5lbs., T. Kendal ... 1
Mr Black's br aus m Shotover 8st. 2lbs., Tingey ... 2
Mr. White's br aus g Loyola 9st., 3 lbs., Bowen ... 3
Mr. Hendersons's b aus h Sylvanus 8st. 10lbs., Mr. Maitland ... 0
Messrs M & K B's c aus g Masquerad 8st. 5lbs., Vinal ... 0

| Lottery tickets | Rs. 1,200. |
|---|---|
| Trafalgar | 420 |
| Loyola | 180 |
| Sylvanus | 85 |
| Masquerade | 55 |
| Shotover | 215 |
| Total | 2,155 |

Average Betting.—5 to 4 on Trafalgar, 2 to 1 against Shotover, 6 to 1 against Sylvanus, 8 to 1 against Loyola and Masquerade.

After a little delay they were let go, when Trafalgar made play in front of his field. At the mile post Masquerade ran up to him, and as soon retired again, allowing his stable companion, Sylvanus, to take his place. Before the half-mile post on the top of the hill was reached, Sylvanus was in difficulties, and Bowen, who had been lying a few lengths behind the leader, drew up to the front, but on turning the corner for home fell back, and Shotover got up level with Trafalgar and a splendid race home ensued, resulting in a neck-and-neck finish, Trafalgar securing the verdict by a head, Loyola easing off third. Time, 2m. 14s.

4th Race.—"The Corinthian Stakes."—Rs. 500. A handicap for all horses entered in the Welter or Criterion. G. R. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Tobin's b a h Deception, 8st. 5lbs., Ramchurn ... 1
Mr. Clark's, c a h Asaf, 9st. 7lbs., T. Kendall ... 2
Mr. Gordon's g a h Invader, 10st. 11lbs., Mr. MacDougall 3
Mr. Herbert's b a h Recovery, 11st. 7lbs., Owner ... 0
Captain Hogg's b a h Wabdan, 9st. 12lb., Major Hogg ... 0
Mr. Findlay's c a g Saunterer, 9st, Mr. Conran ... 0

| Lottery tickets | Rs. 1,200. |
|---|---|
| Recovery | 110 |
| Invader | 250 |
| Wabdan | 100 |
| Asaf | 300 |
| Saunterer | 80 |
| Deception | 105 |
| Total | 2,145 |

Average Betting.—2 to 1 against Asaf and Invader, 5 to 1 against Wabdan, 6 to 1 against Saunterer, 10 to 1 against Deception and Recovery.

There were several breaks-away, but at length they were let go on even terms. The first to show in front was Asaf, but Ramchurn, making the most of his light weight, went away to the head of affairs, and soon was six lengths in front of anything. The heavy-weighted ones could not act up the hill and at the pace, though Wabdan shone out for a while, but soon to pass out of view, and Asaf made an effort to get on terms in the straight, but failed to get up to him, and Ramchurn managed to upset a great pot by winning by a clear length. Invader a bad third. Time, 1m. 54s.

5th Race.—"The Deccan Handicap."—Rs. 500. For all arab and country-bred horses. Top weight to be at the discretion of the stewards. Distances round the course and a distance.

Mr. Black's c a h Dardanelles, 9st. 7lbs., Bowen ... 1
H. H. Aga Khan's g a g Nineveh, 8st., T. Kendall ... 2
Mr. Gore's g a h Talisman, 8st. 7lbs., Tingey ... 3
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h Lachin, 9st. 4lbs., Hackney ... 0
Aga Moochool Shah's g a h Toocan, 9st., Cassim ... 0
Mr. C. N. C.'s g a h Cruiser, 7st., Ramchurn ... 0

| Lottery tickets | Rs. 1,200. |
|---|---|
| Dardanelles | 300 |
| Aga's Stable | 115 |
| Toocan | 45 |
| Talisman | 170 |
| Cruiser | 160 |
| Total | 1,990 |

Average Betting.—2 to 1 against Dardanelles, to 2 against Cruiser, 5 to 1 against Talisman and Lachin, 6 to 1 against Nineveh, and 8 to 1 against Toocan.

Young Kendall at once took Nineveh to the front, with Cruiser and Talisman in attendance, and the two dark-coloured ones waiting on each other next in order, with Toocan struggling hard last of all. No change of any consequence took place till they reached the half-mile post, where Talisman and Cruiser trying to feel the leader had to fall back, while Dardanelles closed on him in the turn for home and soon had him in trouble, and came away a winner by three lengths. Talisman, galloping along through the pulling up horses, obtained third place. Time, 3m. 10s.

## SILK CULTURE AT BROACH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In Mr. Campbell's *Gazetteer*, vol. II., the following passage occurs:—"In 1848 the Dhunturia island in the Nerbudda, about six miles below Broach, was leased to a Parsee gentleman of Broach for the growth of mulberry trees. Hundreds of mulberry trees were planted, worms were brought from pon Kaira, and silk produced equal, if not superior, to China stuff; but the enterprise was not a commercial success, as Mr. Pestonjee ultimately found himself compelled to resign the trade under the burden of a debt of some hundred pounds sterling."

The island here referred to was not the place where the experiment in silk culture was first made. The mulberry plantation and training of silkworms was started in the town of Broach proper, at a place called Bora Baree, and the grant of a long lease of the island was contemplated by Government to Mr. Sheriaya, the writer's father, and not, as erroneously stated in the *Gazetteer*, to his grandfather Mr. Pestonjee Solbhai Sethna, who was then dead many years.—Yours, &c.

N. S. GINWALLA.

Broach, Sept. 15.

## ENGLISH ACTIVITY IN THE GULF OF ADEN.

The *Indain Daily News* hears from a correspondent at Aden that H. M. S. Arab, under Commander Robert W. Stopford, the Senior Officer in the Gulf of Aden, has lately annexed Berbera and Zeyla, two small towns on the north-east coast of Africa, and situated nearly opposite Aden. The word "annex" is a little premature; the *Bombay Gazette* was the first paper to mention that the Egyptian troops being withdrawn from Berbera and Harrar, Major Hunter had proceeded to Berbera to make arrangements to prevent British interests coming to harm by the withdrawal. The correspondent of the Calcutta paper goes on to say that a small expeditionary force, consisting of a part of the Aden troop, 150 Bombay Rifles, and half a camel battery, have gone to Zeyla in the I. G. S. Tenasserim as a demonstration to assist the withdrawal of the Egyptian garrison from the town of Harrar, situated about 250 miles inland from Berbera. The Tenasserim unfortunately grounded when entering the port, which accident was caused by the buoy to guide vessels into the anchorage having been moored above the middle of the reef, instead of at the limit of navigable water; the Aden authorities are now sending three more buoys to be laid in the port of Zeyla. The Tenasserim eventually got off without serious damage. Berbera, in lat. 10·30 N., long. 45.0 E., is about 131 miles distant from, and due south of, Aden, and occupies a site on a low sandy shore, backed by a range of mountains. This place, although little known to Europeans, is frequented by trading vessels from the coast of Arabia; but the natives are not to be trusted, and even amongst themselves the custom of by-gone years is the law of the place. Disputes between the inland tribes during the great fair, which lasts from October till March, are generally settled by the spear and dagger, the combatants retiring to the beach, a short distance from the town, in order not to disturb the fair too much. From October to March, the fair or trading season, the population may amount to from 10,000 to 15,000 souls. The tribes from the interior bring in ghee, ivory, myrrh, gum, coffee, cotton, &c., which they exchange for cotton cloths, piece-goods, shawls, copper wire, zinc, &c. The trade is almost entirely in the hands of Banyan merchants from Porebunder, Mandavee, and Bombay, and these arrange with the tribes at each fair for the following year's produce. At the end of March the town is entirely deserted. The natives leave for the mountains, carrying with them the hides and mats of which their houses are formed, and nothing remains but the skeleton frames and the bones of slaughtered camels and sheep.

The Habee Awal branch of the Edoor tribe occupy the lowlands about here, and are a fierce and dangerous community. In 1825 the English brig Marianne, belonging to Mauritius, was attacked by the Somalis, and several of the crew were murdered; and again in 1855, Burton, Speake, and Herne, of the Indian Army, and Stroyan, of the Indian Navy, were treacherously attacked at night, Stroyan was killed, and the others badly wounded. Since then the chiefs of the adjacent tribes have been bound under a penalty to prevent such outrages. The great drawba[ck of] Berbera as a port is the scarcity of good drinki[ng wa]ter.

Zeyla is a place of some [importa]nce, being the only port on the Essah Coast. It has a trade with Mocha and the neighbouring ports. It is distant about 112 miles west-north-west from Berbera. The town consists of a mosque, 12 to 15 stone-houses, and about 200 huts—the whole enclosed within a mud wall. The population is about 1,000 souls. The principal exports are c[off]ee, dye, ghee, ivory, and ostrich feathers. Zeyla [is] of importance as the sea terminus of the southern road into Shoa—a province of Abyssi[nia] which has under its native rulers frequently aspired to rank as an independent kingdom.

# TELEGRAMS.

## THE ZHOB EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DUKKI, SEPT. 17.

The Allahabad paper is wrong in stating that the departure of the troops for the Zhob expedition from Quetta has not been postponed. Under the former arrangements they were to have started on the 15th inst.; but they will not leave until the 20th for Dukki, where they will halt for a few days. The flying column, consisting of one British infantry regiment, one European mountain battery, three native infantry regiments, one squadron of cavalry, and one company of sappers, will advance from Dukki about the 6th October to Anambar, three days' march. On arrival there, the column will send back transport for the second column, consisting of a wing of the Worcestershire Regiment, one native infantry regiment, two guns of the 1st Bombay Mountain Battery, and one squadron of cavalry. The second column will remain at Anambar, and on its arrival there the flying column will advance into the Zhob valley.

## ATTEMPTED MURDER OF AN INDIGO PLANTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 17.

The *Englishman* reports an attempt to shoot the assistant manager of an indigo factory at Burrabazar in the Manbhoom district. While sitting after dinner, an arrow, shot apparently from the verandah behind him, was driven with great force into the back of his chair. Had the chair not protected him, he would probably have been killed. At the same factory a native overseer was shot in September last, two arrows being fired into his abdomen. The man was seriously ill for some months. Immediately after the occurrence the other night, a search was made, but no trace of the perpetrator of the outrage was discovered.

## THE GOVERNOR FOR BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 17.

The *Madras Mail*, discussing your remarks upon Sir Evelyn Baring and the Governorship of Bombay, admits that they are to a certain extent correct, but adds that Bombay needs a Governor devoid of fads and with generous views. It is to Ceylon that Bombay should look for her next Governor.

## THE QUARANTINE NUISANCE.

Captain Taylor, Master Attendant, Madras, who has just returned from Europe, describes in a long letter in a local paper the very bad treatment received by himself and other passengers while in quarantine at Alexandria.

## THE MORTALITY OF MADRAS.

The mortality here is now nearly double the average rate.

## CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 17.

The match Parsees *vs.* Poona commenced to-day in fine weather on the Gymkhana ground. The Parsees winning the toss, sent in Poona on a good batting wicket, but, in spite of some mistakes, were lucky enough to dismiss their opponents for 76, of which Bedford contributed 29, Carleton 10, and Jervis 11.

The Parsees lost three wickets for 32. Then rot set in, and eight wickets went down for 47; but the last two wickets added 24 runs, the innings closing for 71, of which Soorti made 16 and Bajonjee 14.

Barton took five wickets for 33 runs, Carleton five for 35.

Poona going in again, Malegaumwala bowled Metcalfe first ball; then Alban and Caldecott being let off more than once raised the score to 35. Alban 14. Barton was run out. Carleton came in, and when stumps were drawn, three wickets had fallen for 46.

To-morrow, owing to the races, stumps will be drawn early.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

# THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

## A FRENCH VICTORY.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 16.

Two thousand French troops have landed at Kinfai, and have attacked and defeated with heavy loss the Chinese troops in that vicinity. The latter are in full retreat.

## REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The 107th and 53rd Regiments have been ordered to be ready to proceed to Egypt at the beginning of October.

## QUARANTINE AT MALTA.

MALTA, SEPT. 16.

Quarantine has been abolished here on all arrivals from beyond the Suez Canal, unless passengers and cargo have been shipped in Egypt.

## THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 16.

The three Chancellors had a conference together at Skierniwice to-day.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* announces that the object of the Emperors is to strengthen the existing *entente cordiale* between the three Empires, and that no fresh alliance is contemplated. A strict watch will continue to be kept over anarchists.

## THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 16.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Hydaspes, with the outward English mails of the 5th inst., left here at six o'clock this evening; and the same company's s.s. Bokhara, for Colombo and Calcutta, at eight.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta arrived here from Colombo on the morning of the 13th instant.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Lombardy arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 14th inst.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

LISBON, SEPT. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer, Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed heavy. Surats irregular.

The London Cotton market closed flat.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 4 5-16 |

The Manchester market has been flat.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7lb. Shirtings | | 5-4½ |
| 8½lb. do. | | 6-4½ |
| 40s. Mule Twist | | 0-9¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | | 80¼ |
| 4½ " " | | 83 5-16 |
| 3 " | Consols for account | 101⅛ |
| 3½ " | Sterling Loan | 107½ |
| 4½ " | French Rentes | 108¾ |
| Bar Silver | | 50 11-16 |

Arrival—Tuskar.

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 17.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Sharp Peak-Foochow line interrupted.

Japanese line interrupted beyond Hiogo.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, September 16.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 79·3 |

WEDNESDAY, September 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 76·1 |
| 10 a.m. | 77·0 |
| [illegible] | 82·0 |
| [illegible] | 81·7 |

The [illegible]eshawur, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails of 3th September, arrived at Aden at 11 p[illegible] Tuesday.

THE magiste[illegible] investigation of the charge against of Mr. Bapoojee Dinanath, the Small Cause Court interpreter, of receiving a bribe of Rs. 5 from a suitor, ended yesterday in his discharge. Mr. Inverarity, who conducted the defence, d[illegible] upon the inherent improbabilities of th[illegible], and upon what he believed to be th[illegible]ntradictions and inconsistencies in the evidence tendered on behalf of the police. He strongly condemned the conduct of Mr. Superintendent Brewin in "laying a trap for tempting people to commit a crime," and in proceeding against a man of Mr. Bapoojee's position and character upon the bare statement of a dishonest individual whose calling was that of an itinerant sweetmeat vendor. Mr. Brewin had persisted with the case in spite of the absolute refusal of Mr. Hart and Mr. Spencer to sanction the prosecution of their subordinate, against whom they had nothing to say. Mr. Inverarity said further that Government were hasty in allowing the prosecution, and that Mr. Cooper, the magistrate, had been misled into granting a summons upon an information which contained no facts that would constitute any offence. His worship, without hearing any evidence for the defence, discharged the accused, saying that no case was made out against him. The announcement was received with satisfaction by the large crowd of spectators who were present all day in the court.

IT is announced that when the Duke of Connaught goes home in March, Sir Herbert Macpherson will obtain the coveted command of the Meerut Division.

MAJOR HOLDICH, R.E., who had been summoned from England to join the Zhob Valley Expedition, has been appointed head of the Survey section of the Afghan Boundary Commission, *vice* Major Hill, invalided. Major Holdich did good work in Afghanistan during the late war.

THE *Jam-i-Jamshed* hears on good authority—our own apparently, for we announced some months since that it was believed by those who were in a position to be well-informed that Sir A. Gordon would probably be the next Governor of Bombay—that Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, the present Governor of Ceylon, is about to be appointed Governor of Bombay in succession to Sir James Fergusson. Sir Arthur is at present 55 years old, and is the youngest son of a former Prime Minister of England. Sir Arthur entered Parliament in 1854, and acted for a long time as private secretary to his father. He has acted in the position of Governor, on several occasions, at Trinidad, Mauritius, and the Fiji islands. He was appointed Governor of New Zealand in 1880, and only last year assumed the Governorship of Ceylon. The vernacular paper might have added that Sir Arthur Hamilton was private secretary to Mr Gladstone when the latter was on his famous mission to the Tonian Islands.

SURGEON-MAJOR COMPIGNE'S application to retire having been accepted, Surgeon-Major J. Duke, now in medical charge of Srinuggur, will probably be posted to the medical charge of the Malwa Bheel Corps, which carries with it the political charge of Bhopawar.

TELEGRAPHING from Quetta on September 14, a correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—Colonel Ridgeway and Mr. Merk, with the headquarters of the Mission, left for Nushki yesterday. Owing to the negligence of the camel contractor, the baggage despatched days ago from Rindli has not yet arrived; otherwise all is ready for a start. Perhaps the remaining members of the Commission may be able to move to Poonungli, four miles from Quetta, on the 17th, preparatory to marching to Nushki. It is rumoured that there is a scarcity of water beyond Chageh, and a supply of small goatskin *mussuks*, one for each man, is being provided. The movement across the desert in small divisions at one day's interval is also advocated. The whole escort of 300 sabres and 240 bayonets under Colonel Prinsep will go if possible. One hundred camels have been provided to assist the march of the infantry and followers across the desert. Captain de Lassoe has gone to Nushki straight from Darwaza at this end of the Bolan.

THE Lahore paper learns from Agror that some days ago about four hundred men of the Chigarza tribe had arrived at Parari, and that for a time they were expected to make a raid on Agror as soon as they received reinforcements. The Khan did not ask for assistance, but the post of Ughi was strengthened. No news of a disturbance has yet been received, and it is supposed that the raiders have dispersed.

IT is stated that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has called for the papers in the Krisnaghur students' case, in which it will be remembered a number of boys were prosecuted by the police for having created a disturbance at a petty theatrical performance. "The native papers," says the Allahabad journal, "have asserted that the Local Government were most anxious to secure a conviction, than which nothing can be further from the truth, for the prosecution was all along regarded at head-quarters as a highly injudicious one, and when the proceedings are reviewed the opinion at first held is likely to be emphasised in a marked degree." The *Statesman* hears privately from Simla that the action taken against the students has led to "very strong remarks in influential circles there, and the proceedings are thought to illustrate very plainly the necessity of some change in the existing relations between the police and the magistracy in the exercise of their judicial functions. The animus, moreover, shown against the students, and the determination to make them offenders by setting the police upon them, have occasioned very strong comments. It is felt, we are told, that the Lieutenant-Governor ought not to have allowed the proceedings to pass without notice, and we hear that the Viceroy is not unlikely to remark upon them, if Mr. Thompson does not."

*Truth* says:—"The Worcestershire Archers had 'a grand day' in the grounds of The Nash, Sir Richard Temple's charming place at Kempsey. Lady Temple, the Lady-Paramount, was unable to be present, in consequence of her continued illness; and her place was taken by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Temple. Mr. George Temple presided at the luncheon, which was served after the first part of the shooting in a large marquée on the lawn. Sir Richard Temple has gone to Canada to attend the meeting of the British Association. There was a very large company, including parties from almost every house in this part of the country. After the shooting had finished and the prizes had been distributed, there was an impromptu dance, which was briskly kept up for a couple of hours."

FROM correspondence which has been published in the *Standard*, it appears that H. E. Sir James Fergusson has a portrait of the celebrated Duke of Lauderdale, the "L." in the notorious Cabal in Charles III.'s reign, at Kilkerran, Ayrshire. The Duke was granduncle of Lord Maitland, whose daughter Lady Jane Maitland was married in 1726 to Sir James Fergusson, a Judge, by the title of Lord Kilkerran. The name of the painter is not known, but the Duke's picture makes him a coarse-looking and ugly man. He wears the robes and collar of a Knight of the Garter, and a very full and much-curled wig.

THE *Statesman* does not believe in Koot Hoomi and his friends after reading what has been published in Madras:—"A more cruel or more comical story of vulgar trickery on the one part, and childish credulity on the other, was never given to the world. The mysterious Koot Hoomi is almost as unsubstantial as Mr. Sinnett declares him to be, for his 'astral body' proves to be the joint production of Madame Blavatsky and her French accomplices out of a mask, several bladders of air, and a profusion of muslin. Madame Balvatsky's letters show her to be an exceedingly clever and most daring adventuress. With consummate boldness she practises not only upon 'the domestic imbeciles' and 'familiar muffs' who worship at the Madras shrine, but upon such exalted personages as Mr. Grant Duff and Major-General Morgan at one end of India, and Mr. Hume, Colonel Gordon, and the unbelieving but credulous Sinnett at the other. The exposure is so complete, and Madame Blavatsky's contempt for her dupes so genuine, that they go off the stage under inextinguishable laughter. The Simla 'cup and saucer' are destined to be historic; and to finish the episode in proper style, Madame Blavatsky should send [illegible]arette tied with a lock of her hair to the leading victims of her astounding but amusing frauds now made known."

LEOPARDS are said to be very numerous at Simla this season. The other evening a gentleman noticed two playing on his lawn-tennis court. He set a spring trap, and the following morning was successful in bagging a fine specimen.

THE *Athenæum* announces that Capt. R. C. Temple is going to edit the late Dr. Fallon's "Dictionary of Hindustani Proverbs."

THE Rev. Sorabjee Khursadjee writing to the *Lahore Church Gazette* from Bombay, gives the following account of the conversion of Pandita Ramabai to Christianity:—"We have had a few social gatherings of our European and native friends. It was at one of these last year that we introduced Pandita Ramabai to the Revs. R. A. and H. C. Squires and Dr. Murray Mitchell. Pandita Ramabai, having a great desire to learn English, attended our school (the Victoria High School) for a little while, and astonished her teachers by her extraordinary quickness and application. She might have continued coming, but the Brahmans of Poona persuaded her to learn at home with another Brahman lady, who was being taught English by Miss Herford,* of St. Mary's Home (the Wantage Sisterhood Mission). In this way Ramabai became acquainted with Father Nehemiah Goreh (who had been originally converted to the Christian faith through the instrumentality of the C. M. S. at Benares), through the reading of whose work she has been convinced of the truth of Christianity."

IN Moulmein, as in Calcutta, the danger incurred by the storage of kerosine-oil in the vicinity of the town is attracting attention, and the customs authorities have taken steps to prevent the oil from being landed at the wharves. It has now to be landed at Battery Point. This is a necessary precaution, but, as the Moulmein paper pertinently remarks, "there is really not much use in doing this, when kerosine-oil is allowed to be stored in such large quantities on the Lower Main road." Unless something is done to store the oil at public-godowns, removed from the vicinity of the bazaars and town, we fancy that the spot at which it is landed is of but little importance.

WE quote the following from the *Pioneer*:—"Mr. Buck will have to publish an enlarged edition of his amusing little book on eccentricities in the use of the Queen's English in India, for instances occur daily in which strange pictures are presented to us by native 'word-painters' and others. Thus we find the Parsee surgeon who recently lost [resigned] his honorary appointment in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in Bombay appealing to one of his opponents not to 'seek security for himself in an *anonymous* furze-bush.' Again, a customer recently applied to the manager of an ice factory for an explanation as to the reason of his receiving only sixteen seers of ice, when he had been charged for a maund; and the answer vouchsafed by the indignant manager, a home-bred European by the way, was: "As I delivered the proper quantity from my factory, your servant must be a *phylanthropist* or a perfect scoundrel." The antithesis was good, but the simple-minded customer, to this day, is uncertain as to what the stern rejoinder was really meant to convey."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces is about to go on tour. He leaves Naini Tal about the 25th September, and marches through Garhwal up to the snows; the exact marches and limit of the excursion being as yet not finally settled. He will return to Naini Tal, it is expected, about the 15th October, and will proceed a few days later to Rampore to present a khillut to the heir of the Nawab of Rampore on his coming of age. After the ceremonies connected with this event are completed, the Lieutenant-Governor will go on to Bareilly, and thence to Lucknow, where the head-quarters of Government are likely to be located for about a month. It is at present uncertain whether His Honour will come on to Allahabad early in December, or whether he will start from Lucknow in camp on a tour of inspection. The Allahabad paper complains of the inconveniences of the double head-quarters at Lucknow and at Allahabad, and adds that it is possible that in future years the halt at Lucknow may be considerably curtailed, in which case only the Oudh Secretary might stay with the Lieutenant-Governor at Lucknow, all the other Secretaries proceeding direct from Naini Tal to Allahabad and opening the offices at once there about the 15th October in each year.

To clergymen, doctors, solicitors, and Government servants, who happen to be pestered with applications for testimonials in behalf of people they know little about, the following formula, which is contained in a letter addressed to the editor of *Truth*, may prove useful:—

"After three years' acquaintance with Mr. N.'s character and capabilities, I have the pleasure to state that I believe him to be capable of anything."

ONE of the first couples which took advantage of the new French divorce law bore the name of Granville. The lady, who married at sixteen, obtained a separation fifteen days after the wedding, and had been awaiting her divorce exactly fifty years.

A SOMEWHAT curious sight was witnessed recently at Gosport, when the elephants, camels, and horses belonging to Sanger's Circus were marched down to the shore to bathe. All the animals enjoyed their bath, notably the elephants. Oddly enough, however, the white elephant did not enter the water, a circumstance which gave rise to much profane jesting.

MR. LABOUCHERE writes in *Truth*:—"I am beginning to have rather a better opinion of Africans than I had. For centuries they have been killed, enslaved, and forced to work for Europeans. They now appear to be waking up to the fact that if Africa is to be for the Africans they must do something to show that they are men. The Zulus most justly defeated us when we went marauding in Zululand; the Egyptians are offering a stolid resistance to our endeavours to rule them; and the Portuguese have just been defeated by the natives on the Zambesi. All this is most gratifying to those who do not approve of the philanthropic efforts of one race to make another race toil for it."

THE Bishop of Lichfield is permitting laymen to preach in churches, as well as in mission-rooms. "This," remarks *Truth*, "may be transgressing 'the traditions of the elders,' and it may give offence to sacerdotalists, but it is in harmony with scriptural principles and with commonsense. Some doubt is felt as to its legality, however. The sooner the doubt is set at rest the better. If the Bishop's action be declared illegal, so much the worse for the Church of England."

THE naturalist M. Regel, who has recently been exploring the country lying between Samarcand and Merv, furnishes a few notes upon that region to the *Turkistan Gazette*. "I quitted Samarcand," he writes, "on April 8, and crossed the frontier of Bokhara on the morrow. The border lands in the vicinity of Zatdina and Kermina offered little of interest. The flora is not remarkable. Agriculture is declining in consequence of the scarcity of water. The mountain ridges which extend along the left bank of the Zariavshan and terminate on the west of Kermina are situate almost in the same meridian with the southern extremity of the Kurratagtim or Nooratim mountains. They are treeless and barren." The flora of the steppe between Kermina and the oasis of the town of Bokhara is one of great interest. Bokhara itself, though of considerable extent and well-populated, has but little ground under culture. The oasis of Karakoul, formerly so well known for its fertility, is now in a state of decadence, owing to the drying up of the Zariavshan. The sands which stretch for a breadth of thirty versts from this oasis to the Amou Darya are accounted impassable to vehicular traffic. They present a scanty but interesting flora, which includes a leguminous shrub, the *Smirnovia turkistanica*. Here also the traveller noted some new species of lizards and Coleoptera. Towards the north water becomes scarcer, and cultivation consequently disappears. The oasis of Chardjui, on the left side of the Amou Draya, is one of the most fertile in the khanate of Bokhara, though an equally luxuriant vegetation distinguishes the district of the Turcoman Ersari.

# MILITARY NEWS.

THE 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment will march from Peshawur on the 5th proximo for the standing camp at Cherat, where it will probably remain until the end of November.

HONORARY LIEUTENANT M. CAREW, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Bengal Commissariat Department, embarked for England on the 9th inst., and will not return to India, as he is about to be pensioned.

SURGEON-MAJOR F. A. SMYTH, Indian Medical Department, attached to the 27th Punjab Native Infantry, Morar, has been placed in medical charge of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, in addition to his own duties, from the 5th instant, *vice* Surgeon Major C. W. Calthorp, proceeded on leave.

IT is stated that Major T. C. Price, commanding No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, Fort William, has sent in his papers to retire from the service.

MR. E. HUTTON, Presidency Post-Master, Calcutta, has been gazetted Captain of the Post Office Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

THE Calcutta Volunteer Rifles have discarded green, as a tentative measure, and will appear in khakhi this season.

CAPTAIN J. H. CORNWALL, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, has resigned his commission.

LIEUTENANT Q. W. BUCKNER, Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, has resigned his commission.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. F. LAWRENCE, Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been attached for duty to the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

LIEUTENANT B. S. READ, of the Berar Volunteer Rifles, has resigned.

CAPTAIN STIFFE, Indian Marine, has been gazetted Commander of the Calcutta Naval Volunteer Artillery, *vice* Brebner, resigned.

Now that practically the whole of the 11th Bengal Lancers have been sent on escort duty with the Boundary Commission, some change will have to be made in the native cavalry reliefs. The 11th were under orders to march to Jhansi and Nowgong to relieve the 12th, which regiment, again, would have gone to Nowshera to relieve the 18th, the 9th from Peshawur proceeding to Umballa. These moves will have to be revised, and one or other of the stations mentioned will have to be content with less than its normal complement of cavalry.

# CRICKET.

A MATCH will be played to-day on the Gymkhana ground, between the Civil and Military members of the Gymkhana. Play commences at 11 o'clock, and by the permission of Major Stanley Carter the band of the 10th N. I. will play during the afternoon. The following are the names of the players:—

| CIVIL. | MILITARY. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Blackwell. | General Edwardes. |
| Mr. Christian. | Colonel Sartorius. |
| Mr. Gould. | Colonel Rowlandson. |
| Mr. Horne. | Captain Olivier. |
| Mr. Hartwig. | Lieutenant Newnham. |
| Mr. Macrae. | Lieutenant Piers. |
| Mr. Penny. | Lieutenant Mardall |
| Mr. Thurburn. | Lieutenant Kaye. |
| Mr. Wyer. | Lieutenant Pease. |
| Mr. Wilkins. | T. Atkins. |
| Another. | J. Taylor. |

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Colaba. In. cts. | Fort. In. cts. | Esplanade. In. cts. | Byculla. In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously regtd .. | 58 28 | 67 55 | 64 74 | 64 18 |
| Sept. 16, Tuesday ...... | 0 28 | ..... | .... | .... |
| " 17, Wednesday .. | ..... | 1 31 | 1 01 | 1 32 |
| Total ...... | 58 56 | 68 86 | 65 75 | 65 50 |

## RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line for the week ending the 6th September:—

| | In. cts. | | In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Panjoo | 48 57 | Memdabad | 41 7 |
| Valtarni | 53 48 | Ahmedabad | 40 22 |
| Palghad | 56 63 | Viramgaum | 27 70 |
| Golwad | 52 56 | Wudwan | 13 49 |
| Bulsar | 44 66 | Kharagora | 20 31 |
| Nausari | 41 49 | Seyalia | 35 43 |
| Surat | 27 62 | Dubhoi | 41 13 |
| Broach | 28 23 | Godhra | 32 84 |
| Baroda | 32 64 | | |

## EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If "Member" had taken the trouble to call at our office and inquire the particulars he seeks for through the medium of your paper, he would have found that the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Bombay have formed their Death Benefit Fund on a much firmer basis than the sister Associations of Madras and Allahabad. A member paying a donation of Rs. 15 as a guarantee for his continuing a member in our Death Benefit Fund (which has no monthly, quarterly, or yearly subscriptions), and having perhaps contributed his Re. 1 towards each of four or five deaths, will think twice before he allows himself to be a defaulter and forfeit all claims to the fund. Now, with the sister associations it is different. Their donation is so small that a member runs a much less risk in withdrawing from the fund than if he had a greater interest at stake. "Member surely" knows that the Association is established more with the view of Assisting the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians than the rich. The Death Benefit Fund donation is regulated to be paid in the same manner as the shares of the deposit and loan section of this association. The Death Benefit Fund is started by admitting members with a donation of Rs. 15 each, payable in one sum, or by monthly instalments of Re. 1-4 each. The Deposit and Loan Fund is started in shares of Rs. 10 each, payable in one sum, or by monthly instalments of Re. 1 each. It will thus be seen that a man drawing Rs. 30 per month can as easily become a member of the one as of the other.

With regard to Rs. 15,000 being collected from a thousand members, this sum is intended to form a reserve fund, the interest of which will be utilised towards working expenses, and also towards relieving members from making contributory calls, when the amount is sufficient for the purpose, the whole of the Reserve Fund being at the disposal only of the general body of the members forming the fund. The maximum amount at present to be paid to the widow or nominee of a deceased member is fixed at Rs. 1,000, the minimum is not yet fixed for obvious reasons; but as members begin to join and the committee gain experience from the working of the fund, other rules and regulations will be added to meet all requirements, and it is hoped that "Member" will help towards the good object with his advice and support.

The next monthly council meeting of the Association takes place at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 5 p.m., when I shall be glad to see "Member" and his friends present, and afford them every explanation they may require.

WM. J. ESSAI,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

## HONORARY SERVICES FOR HOSPITAL WORK.

To the Chairman and Members of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay. Gentlemen.—Government having arrived at the conclusion that the experiment, which was extended over upwards of two years, of employing honorary surgeons in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital "has not been successful," have now recommended the Corporation to approve of the proposal of substituting for three honorary surgeons one "Junior Commissioned Surgeon" on a minimum salary of Rs. 511-10-0, rising to a maximum of Rs. 617-5-2 per mensem. This decision of Government is fatal to the employment of honorary medical men in any of the public hospitals of Bombay. Inasmuch as I was one of the honorary surgeons of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and my experience of the working of the hospital extended over a period of two and a half years, the Corporation will, I trust, pardon this address, which is submitted for their consideration most respectfully, and with the single desire of setting forth as clearly as I can the working of the hospital by unpaid men.

In order to a correct understanding of the position of the honorary surgeons in the hospital it is necessary to go back to the close of the year 1881. It was at this time that Dr. Cook, Principal of the Grant Medical College, expressed his opinion to the Corporation that the time had come when the medical profession in Bombay should be acknowledged, and its status raised, by appointing non-official medical men to our public hospitals without remuneration. This publicly expressed opinion of the respected head of the medical profession in Bombay elicited no response from the non-official medical men; no applications for honorary appointments were submitted to the Corporation. After I had been two months in India I was urged to give practical effect to Dr. Cook's opinion by submitting an application for an honorary surgeoncy in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, at a time when the medical adviser of Government proposed to create a paid appointment. I had no wish to apply for this post, it was clearly against my own interest to do so. I was then enjoying the privilege of daily observing the work of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and was welcomed most cordially into the hospital by Dr. Carter, in a true professional spirit, for which I take this opportunity of tendering my most respectful thanks. My opportunities of observing disease and its treatment were of the best, and my desire for an increased and practical knowledge of my profession were abundantly gratified. To exchange this position for the more laborious and exacting position of a recognized honorary surgeon of the hospital, was not a desirable change, but as it was pointed out to me that by securing an honorary surgeoncy in a public hospital, I would be giving practical effect to Dr. Cook's opinion, and would be helping to raise the non-official medical profession, and secure for those of my brethren who chose to avail themselves of it, the opportunity of improving themselves by hospital work, I accepted the advice that was offered me, and submitted an application to the Corporation. At a meeting of the Corporation held on the 21st of December, 1881, Dr. Cook proposed, and the Honorable Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik seconded the following resolution:—

"That with reference to Government Resolution No. 3814, dated 14th November, 1881, the Corporation recognize the necessity of appointing an assistant surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, but desire to express the opinion that the time has come when these appointments should be non-remunerative. The Corporation recommends the appointment of Dr. Roland Blaney as such assistant surgeon in the terms of his application, a copy of which application should be forwarded to Government with this resolution."

I, and Drs. Pesikaka, and Khumbatta, were subsequently selected for the post of honorary surgeons by Dr. Carter and confirmed by Government.

The honorary surgeons joined the hospital when it was under the charge of Dr. Cody, and my association with Dr. Cody continued until my departure for Europe in May of last year. I was thus associated with him for a period of more than a year, and am entitled to say that he was punctual in his attendance, conscientious in the performance of his duties, ready at all times to give the honorary surgeons reasonable opportunities of improving themselves in practical surgery, and to afford them the benefit of his advice in all doubtful cases. The head of the hospital contained within himself that was necessary to make the experiment of employing honorary surgeons a success, it was therefore impossible the experiment could fail while it was in his charge. If then the experiment could and would succeed with Dr. Cody, the occurrence of failure must be sought for outside the high qualities which Dr. Cody undoubtedly possessed. The only change that was made was that of introducing a new surgeon with new qualities.

On my return from England in November last I found Surgeon-Major Hojel in charge, and resumed my duties, which I found were considerably modified. I accepted willingly the duties which were allotted to me, and did my work as honestly as I could. Three months elapsed, but beyond observing that the whole of the hospital staff, from the honorary surgeons downwards were treated with very unusual brusqueness by Surgeon-Major Hojel, and that the patients were not treated as kindly as they were by Drs. Cody and Carter, I had no reason to apprehend that my services were not appreciated. I had not the remotest suspicion that Dr. Cook's desire to advance the interests of his profession in Bombay was not shared in by the whole profession, or that this laudable desire could be opposed. My astonishment was a little raised, but only a very little, by the appearance of the Surgeon-General at the hospital to read out the resolution of Government warning the honorary surgeons to be more punctual in their attendance. For my part, I received the Surgeon-General's warning with perfect good humour, though I felt that it could only be made to apply to me by a strained view of my attendance. I was afterwards assured by a friend that as the Surgeon-General had come all the way down from Poona to read us a few lines which anybody else could have read just as well, I should have regarded the visit of the Surgeon-General as an honour which is rarely vouchsafed to the Medical Staff of any hospital.

As the whole question of the failure of the experiment of employing honorary surgeons has been made to rest upon the attendance of the honorary surgeons, it is desirable that the Corporation should be informed as to the system of attendance at the Hospital in a more definite way than has hitherto been done. In my previous letter to the Corporation I pointed out with the utmost freedom and honesty that my attendance on rare occasions might be regarded as irregular by the clock, meaning thereby that I was late on a few days. I repeat this statement, but I say that these late visits to the Hospital do not come under the term "irregular attendance." They were not regular it is true, but every one of these few instances of late attendance had a valid reason for excusing them. I say further, that during the whole of my association with the Hospital as a honorary assistant surgeon, I strove to the utmost of my power to be punctual at the morning visit. There is a statement in Surgeon-Major Hojel's secret report that the attendance of the honorary surgeons was irregular. That statement refers to a period anterior to the seventh of January last, the date of the report. The statement, so far as I am concerned, has very little to support it, there is no record of attendance to prove the charge. But since the 15th of last February there is an official record of the daily attendance of the honorary surgeons, and this record was kept up to the date when I felt myself compelled to resign my post. I appeal to this record, which I will forward to the Corporation if Government will allow me to take a copy, as it clearly shows what every hospital man will confess to be regular attendance. This record extends over a period of upwards of five months, and if during this time the attendance of the honorary surgeons was regular, why cannot their future attendance be equally regular? This, I take it, is a point of great importance as far as the Corporation is concerned, inasmuch as it conclusively proves that irregularity of attendance on the part of the honorary surgeons had nothing whatever to do with the so-called failure of the experiment of employing honorary surgeons in public hospitals. I maintain that that attendance was regular, and could have been kept regular for months and even for years. Honorary surgeons are not singular in disregarding their hospital duties in properly conducted hospitals. I believe that is the experience of all the world.

But while I appeal to the official record in support of the regularity of the attendadce of the honorary surgeons, that record does not show the attendance of Surgeon-Major Hojel, but does show the attendance of Surgeon-Major Carter. There is therefore no documentary proof of the attendance of the officer who reported the honorary surgeons for "coming and going as they like." I have in my previous letter commented on the irregular attendance of Surgeon-Major Hojel, and so also has Dr. Pesikaka. We at least were good witnesses on the subject, as the matter of Surgeon-Major Hojel's attendance passed under our daily notice, while our attendance did not pass so regularly under his notice, as frequently he was not present to observe it. And was it not a natural expectation on the part of the honorary surgeons, when compelled officially to note the time of their attendance, that Surgeon-Major Hojel would set these honorary surgeons the good example of noting his own attendance? The omission may be accounted for on the assumption that Surgeon-Major Hojel was allowed the privilege to "come and go as he liked," but on no other, for certainly Dr. Carter holds a different opinion. The report of Surgeon-Major Hojel as to the irregular attendance of the honorary surgeons has been accepted without enquiry, apparently on the single ground that it was an official and confidential report. If then, the good or bad attendance of the medical officers of a hospital has much to do with the success or failure of the intitution, it appears to me that the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital patients lost nothing from the attendance of the honorary surgeons, but a good deal from the irregular attendance of Surgeon-Major Hojel. Again, I urge that the experiment of employing honorary surgeons in that Hospital did not fail by reason of the alleged irregular attendance of the honorary surgeons.

But apart from the personal question of the fitness of the two honorary surgeons of the Hospital to make the experiment a success; let it be assumed, that these two medical men were unhappily selected, what then? The letter of the Surgeon-General to Government pronounces in very strong and plain terms the unfitness of the whole of the non-official medical profession in Bombay, of 80 of 100 qualified medical men. The Surgeon-General says: "After due consideration of all the circumstances of the case"—this case I suppose—"coupled with the experience gained at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital"—of the two honorary surgeons, Dr. Pesikaka and myself I again suppose—"it is manifestly evident that the experiment that has been made of employing honorary surgeons, extending over a period of two years, has failed to meet the expectations which were anticipated, reporting that *he feels enable to advocate a return to the employment of other honorory assistant surgeons.*" I have italicised the last sentence of the quotation from the Surgeon's letter, and I ask if the language does not apply to every member of the non-official medical profession? Is not this language calculated to convey the impression that the public hospital of the city cannot be conducted by non-official medical men, even in the subordinate capacity of junior of medical officers? The Surgeon-General's words show that his experience extends to only one experiment, and embraces only two, or it may be three, men. But is this experience sufficient to decry the whole non-official profession in Bombay? And can the Corporation accept an opinion of this kind?

The public hospitals in this city will probably soon increase in number, and the responsibility for their maintenance will rest upon the Corporation. The great item of cost of maintaining public hospitals is the salaries of the staff. How important is it therefore for the Corporation to give encouragement to honorary men? That such men will be found, and will work regularly and efficiently in hospitals belonging to the Corporation, admits of not a moment's doubt. And by the employment of such men great pecuniary saving will be effected, this saving will enable the Corporation to extend the blessing of hospital treatment to a much greater number of the public poor than could be done if the hospitals of the Corporation were worked by a fully paid staff.

In view of the considerations herein set forth, I consider myself entitled to say that the experiment of employing honorary surgeons of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, instead of proving a failure has proved a success, in so far as the honorary surgeons are concerned. The out-patient department has had the advantage of qualified and competent men, such as it had never had before. The in-patients have had the advantage of a full staff. The honorary surgeons have often prolonged their morning visit over a period of several hours, that is to say, for a much longer time than is usually done in public hospitals in Bombay, and were always prepared to extend this period if they were asked to do so, or cause for doing so occurred. It should be remembered that insubordination has been placed as a charge against the honorary surgeons. I know of no such instance. An objection has been taken to the honorary surgeons appealing to the press as something that unfits them for hospital employment. For myself I will say that I was driven from the Hospital in a day in consequence of the reports that were made of me behind my back, in the belief and persuasion that I would never know what was said of me. My only resource was an appeal to the Corporation, as the body from which I received my appointment. And I appealed to the Corporation. I never entered into any correspondence on the subject in the newspapers, except strictly in self-defence. But apart from the heinous sin of going into the press, I claim that the press has done good service in lending its columns for the exposition of the true history of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, during the time the experiment of employing honorary surgeons was going on. Good and not harm must follow such exposition.

There has been no failure of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital at all in the last three years consequent on the failure of the honorary surgeons, while it was most successful in 1882 and part of 1883. If there has been any irregular attendance the Corporation have sufficient evidence before them to say on which side the irregularity has chiefly occurred. A staff of honorary surgeons would work the Hospital satisfactorily to-morrow under Dr. Carter, and I say emphatically that it has not been proved that not a single non-official medical man can be found in Bombay capable of discharging in a satisfactory manner the duties of an honorary surgeon of the hospital.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servant,

R. BLANEY,
M.A., M. B., C.M.

Bombay, 15th Sept., 1884.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

## REVENUE SURVEY IN AHMEDNUGGUR.

THE following Resolution of the Bombay Government has been issued:—

Letter from the Commissioner, C.D., No. R-2379, dated 10th May, 1884—Submitting, with his remarks, on the subject of the revision of assessment of 108 Government villages of the Parner Taluka of the Ahmednuggur Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision of the assessment of 107 Government villages and one village of which half is alienated in the Parner Taluka of the Ahmednagar District. The other villages of the taluka are wholly alienated. Ninety of the villages reported upon were formerly comprised in the Kardeh Taluka, into which the survey settlement was introduced in 1851-52. Eight villages, of which four appear to have been transferred from the Bori Petha of the Junnar Taluka, were settled in 1848-49. The original settlement was introduced into the remaining villages in different years between 1854-55 and 1869-70. It is not explained why these villages were separately settled; they were probably alienated when the adjoining villages were settled, and subsequently lapsed to Government. It is reported that the period for which the existing rates were guaranteed has already expired in all the villages except Wadner Budruk, where it will expire in 1885-86.

2. When the Kardeh Taluka came into the possession of the British Government, an assessment varying from Rs. 2-12-6 to Re. 0-2-0 per bigha on dry crop land and from Rs. 6 to Rs. 1-4-0 per bigha on garden land was imposed in most of the villages; in the rest the former rates, which are said to have been very irregular, were retained. Some reduction was effected between 1834-35 and 1836-37, but it was apparently not carried far enough. In the 90 villages of that taluka for which a revised assessment is now proposed there was a considerable contraction of cultivation immediately before the introduction of the survey settlement, and large remissions were granted. By that settlement the average rate levied on the land occupied was reduced from about Re. 0-9-2 to Re. 0-6-11 per acre. The result in the 90 villages above referred to was an immediate increase of over 35 per cent. in the occupied area, and there was subsequently a progressive extension of cultivation until the year 1873-74, while the revenue was punctually paid, remissions of trifling amount only, most of which are classed as permanent, being granted. In later years there has been owing to the famine more difficulty in collecting the revenue although the amount remitted was considerable in one year only (1876-77), and there has been some decline in the area in occupation, but as the average assessment of the arable area unoccupied in 1881-82 was less than 3 annas per acre, it is clear that that land is of very poor quality, which cannot be cultivated at a profit in years of very low prices and most of it has now been judiciously included in the forest area, with the result that it will be used to the best advantage for parture. In 1882-83 no remissions were granted in these 90 villages, and there was no balance of revenue outstanding at the close of the year. The results of the survey settlement in the other villages for which revised rates are proposed have been very similar.

3. The taluka consists for the most part of broken hilly ground. Much of the soil is light, but on some plateaux it is good and even excellent and in the valleys it is deep, and productive when well watered. The light soil is cultivated in a slovenly manner, being ploughed once only in from 4 to 7 years. The cultivation of the good soils is more careful, irrigation being resorted to wherever it is practicable and as much manure as can be obtained being used. Such was the case to some extent also when the original settlement was introduced, but during the currency of that settlement the irrigated area has risen from 4,669, to 11,986 acres. In that period 580 wells, exclusive of those dug in the beds of streams and called "Burkis," have been constructed. It is worthy of notice that 347 or nearly 60 per cent. of the whole number were constructed in the last decade of the settlement. The water in streams does not last until a late period of the year. Wheat is grown on 4·3 per cent. only of the total cultivated area, but the quality, particularly of that grown near Kanhur, is said to be better than that of almost any other grown in the Deccan. The coarser grains are most extensively grown, 42.9 per cent. of the cultivated area being devoted to bajri and 29·7 per cent. to jowari, which is grown as a rabi crop. The rainfall does not appear to be very regular, but except in the southern villages it is generally sufficient.

4. When the original settlement was introduced there were no good roads in the taluka, and some villages were said to be very unfavourably situated with regard to markets. Now a metalled road between Poona and Ahmednuggur intersects the southern part of the taluka, and good roads run from Supa and from Kanhur to Parner, while other roads are fit for cart-traffic in the fair season. A station of the Dhond and Manmad Railway is also not far distant from the most eastern villages. There is still however much room for improvement of communications, and the taluka is at some disadvantage in the disposal of surplus produce. There are comparatively few persons employed otherwise than in agriculture, and consequently no large markets within the limits of the taluka. Even the coarser grains appear to be carried to the larger markets in Sirur and Ahmednagar.

5. Before the introduction of the original settlement the cultivators were in a very impoverished condition and it was estimated that each was on an average indebted to the extent of Rs. 50 or Rs. 60. It is difficult to determine whether there has been much improvement in this respect. From the figures given by Colonel Laughton it appears that as in the Ahmednagar Taluka a large proportion (78·8 per cent.) of the land is cultivated by the persons recorded as occupants or by them in partnership with others, but Colonel Laughton believes that in many cases the persons whose names are entered in the accounts, and who say they cultivate their own holdings, do not really do so, the actual cultivator being the former holder now reduced to the position of a labourer. The Commissioner of Survey adds that in many cases the occupants in whose names holdings are still entered are not really the holders but tenants on sufferance or labourers for maintenance under creditors who have acquired the land from them. Mr. Stewart thinks that the transfer of land has been lately accelerated by the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and he observes that the figures regarding sales given by Colonel Laughton are not exhaustive as they do not include cases in which houses or other valuable considerations are sold with the land. But if allowance is made for that fact a rapid transfer of land is still hardly established. From the last report on the administration of the Registration Department it appears that transactions relating to houses and lands amounted in the years 1881-82 and 1882-83 to much less than one-third of the transactions relating to land only. Even if it be assumed that the area of land sold in the three years ending 1882-83 was double of that shown by Colonel Laughton, it would still amount to an average in each year of little over 1 per cent. of the occupied area. While however it is difficult to infer from the information available whether the condition of cultivators generally is improving, the expenditure on wells already mentioned, which is estimated at Rs. 1,74,000 within the period of settlement, shows that there is a substantial amount of prosperity and accumulation of capital, and the facts that the average price of land sold in the three years ending 1882-83 was 21 times the assessment, the average amount advanced on security of the land 16 times the assessment, and the average rent in cases registered 4 times the assessment, prove that agriculture in the taluka is viewed as a profitable occupation. An improvement in the means of many persons is also indicated by the great increase in the number of children attending school in whose place it must often be necessary to employ hired labour.

6. The facts tabulated by Colonel Laughton from the registration records of the last three years are very instructive. It would be well if writers on land revenue settlements would avail themselvs of the statistics accessible in the registration offices. If in a purely agricultural and pastoral tract with no great advantages of soil or climate farmers are willing to offer nearly four times the assessment for the use of land not much above the average of the taluka, presumably in the expectation of realizing some profit, it is not credible that the assessment absorbs the whole surplus produce or rent and even fails to leave with the cultivator sufficient for his maintenance. With these facts may be considered the following:—that the revised settlement actually reduces the Government assessment on the poorer soils, that the total revenue demand on the occupied area was before the introduction of the survey Rs. 1,33,577 on 134,630 acres, at the end of the 30 years of original settlement was Rs. 99,759 on 227,956 acres, and under the revised settlement will be Rs. 1,19,551 on 255,404 acres: that the average rate estimated to have been levied before the survey was 9½ annas per acre, at the end of the first period was 7 annas per acre, and under the revised settlement will be 7½ annas per acre: that there are only 6,106 acres of culturable waste against 183,657 acres occupied, and that in the course of the first settlement period the agriculturists invested Rs. 1,74,000 in wells.

7. There has however been less progress made in the accumulation of agricultural stock than in adjoining talukas which have been brought under revised settlements. In 94 villages settled between 1848 and 1855 there was during the currency of the original settlement an increase of 1·7 per cent. only in the number of agricultural cattle and of 1·2 per cent. in the number of cows, buffaloes and their young, while in the seven villages settled between 1863 and 1870 there was a decrease of 18·3 per cent. and 27·9 per cent. respectively. It has of course to be remembered that in the latter case the first enumeration was made at a period of great prosperity, and these statistics are compared with those which exhibit the results of a comparatively recent famine. It is pointed out however that there is a pair of agricultural cattle for each 25 acres of occupied area, and in view of the prevalence of light soil the number is probably sufficient for the cultivation of the land in occupation. There has been a considerable increase in the number of sheep and goats. Here as elsewhere the history of agriculture during the 30 years of the original settlement is marked by the exceptional vicissitudes which try most severely the success of a survey settlement, *viz.* by a period of unprecedented expansion at the time of the American war and by the reverse of a famine. The oscillation of prices has consequently been great.

8. Before and shortly after the introduction of the original settlement into the bulk of the villages there were sudden and violent fluctuations in prices; in 1848-49 jowari was sold at 101 seers per rupee—a fact which was doubtless taken into consideration in determining the original survey rates, although no allusion is made to it in Colonel Anderson's report. In later years the range of variation has not been so wide, but it cannot be said that prices have been steady, and it is not likely that they will be so until communications are

further improved. From the following statement however it will be seen that there has been on the whole an upward tendency :—

| | Sers per Rupee. Jowari. | Bajri. | Wheat. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average of 10 years before the introduction of the survey settlement into 20 villages ............... | 61¼ | 47¾ | 33¾ |
| Average of first decade of settlement | 42¼ | 35¾ | 28¾ |
| Average of 12 years from 1871-72 to 1882-83 ............... | 25¾ | 21¼ | 13¾ |
| 1883-84 ............... | 19¾ | 15¼ | 1[illegible] |

9. The average of 12 years from 1871-72 to 1882-83 has been taken by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner so that the prices of the last two years in that period, which were abnormally low, may be set off against the very high prices in two years which were due to the famine. There were however four years in the period in which prices were exceptionally high. But even if the prices of these four years be excluded, the average prices of the remaining eight years between 1871-72 and 1882-83 still exceed the average prices in the first decade of the original settlement, when the assessment was found to be light, by about 25 per cent.

10. The re-measurement of the taluka was begun before the introduction of the partial system, and the entire reclassification was approved in Government Resolution No. 5901, dated 28th August 1882. Although there is not a substantial difference between the total area as recorded in the former survey papers and that shown by the revised survey, the errors discovered in the old measurement of individual fields are numerous and in a large proportion of cases important, and no less than 25,519 acres or about 9 per cent. of the total arable area had been wrongly classed as unarable. The old classification of some of the villages was of a very elementary nature, and that of the bulk of the villages was imperfect. Entire remeasurement and entire re-classification were therefore essential for an equitable assessment.

11. It is also necessary to make considerable alterations in the grouping of the villages for the purpose of maximum rates which was adopted, at the original settlement. The taluka of Kardeh was divided into 6 groups with maximum dry-crop rates varying from Rs. 1-8-0 to Re. 0-14-0, but none of the villages now in the Parner Taluka were included in the two lowest groups. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner considers that owing to the improvement of communications there is no longer any good ground for the distinction which was made between two groups with reference to proximity to the Sirur and Poona markets. The maximum rates for villages which formerly belonged to other talukas were determined at different times, and vary considerably. Mr. Stewart's proposals are that the village of Kanhur, of which half is alienated, should retain its present maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-14-0; that 46 villages round the Kanhur plateau, where the climate is good, should form a second group with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-10-0; that 53 villages, of which some are in the south and south-west of the taluka, where the climate is fair, and others are in the east, with an inferior climate but with the advantage of proximity to a railway station, should form a third group with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-8-0; and that 8 villages among the hills in the north of the taluka, which are far removed from any important market, should form a fourth group with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-6-0. The maximum dry-crop rates proposed appear suitable and accord with those sanctioned for adjoining talukas.

12. The usual Rs. 8 scale has been applied to land irrigated from streams, but most of it comes under the 5th class, and the average rate will be reduced from Rs. 2-10-11 to Rs. 2-4-2 per acre. There has been a large extension of this kind of irrigation during the currency of the original settlement, and no extra rate has yet been imposed on the newly irrigated area. The rule that land irrigable from old wells should be assessed within the maximum dry-crop rate and that no extra rate should be imposed on land irrigable from wells constructed during the currency of the original settlement has been observed with the result that the average assessment on such land has been reduced from Rs. 2-9-9 to Rs. 1-2-0 per acre. Only 43 acres of land are devoted to rice cultivation and the average assessment proposed for that land is Re. 1 per acre. Colonel Laughton has not stated quite correctly the principle on which a special rate is applied to land of this class. The fall of rain is obviously the same on it as on adjoining land, but owing to its relatively low position it not only retains the rain which falls on it but receives the overflow from higher land. This is a natural advantage for which a special payment is properly demanded.

13. The result of the proposals of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner is an increase in the assessment of the occupied area of 19-8 per cent. But over three-eighths of that increase is in the assessment of garden land, much of which has hitherto paid only the dry-crop rate and the actual area found by the late measurement to be in occupation exceeds the area recorded in the village accounts as occupied by more than 12 per cent. The average assessment of the dry-crop land will be raised from Re. 0-6-3 to Re. 0-6-6 per acre or only 4 per cent., and the average assessment of the whole occupied area from Re. 0-7-0 to Re. 0-7-6 per acre or 7·8 per cent. The assessment of the poor soils has been reduced by the application of the new scale of classification. The rates proposed are obviously exceedingly moderate. The rise in the general range of prices would justify a much larger enhancement of the assessment, but in view of the somewhat backward condition of the taluka, the want of convenient markets and the loss of agricultural stock which appears to have been caused by the famine, Government is willing to forego for the next 30 years part of the revenue which might justly have been demanded. The Commissioner, C. D., and the Collector concur in the proposals of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction them.

14. In the letter under review Mr. Stewart recommended that the rates should be introduced in 1883-84 in all the villages except Wander Budruk, but in his memorandum No. 1263, dated 17th June 1884, he pointed out that that course had become impracticable. The letter of the Commissioner, C. D., forwarding the proposals, is dated 10th May, but it was sent direct to the Press, and a printed copy has only recently been received. The rates should be introduced in all the villages except Wander Budruk in the ensuing fair season. The period for which the original settlement was guaranteed in that village does not expire until 1885-86. Revised rates cannot therefore be levied in it before 1886-87 and should not be introduced or announced until 1885-86.

15. Mr. Stewart appears to be under a misapprehension regarding the orders on the subject of grazing sheep in the forests. No order has been issued prohibiting the grazing of sheep in Government forests in Parner or any other taluka of the Ahmednagar District. The only animals excluded from grazing, and this owing to the injury caused by them to the young tree-growth, are goats and camels. It is one of the objects of Government in the conservation of large tracts as forest in talukas like Parner to manage the grazing so as to meet most effectually the pastoral requirements of the tract.

16. As this is the last important settlement report which will be submitted by Colonel Laughton as Superintendent of Survey, His Excellency in Council is glad to take this opportunity to recognize the prolonged and meritorious services of that officer in connection with the revenue and city surveys of this Presidency, extending over a period of more than thirty years. The forwarding report of the Commissioner of Survey is marked by his usual thoughtfulness and discrimination.

J. MONTEATH,
Under-Secretary to Government.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Sept. 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

The following among other matters were heard before his lordship :—

RE MORARJEE NENSEY AND RUNCHORDAS MORARJEE.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of a creditor, moved for a two months' adjournment, on the ground that the insolvents had not complied with the order of the 18th July last requiring them to file an affidavit of documents. The first insolvent had filed an affidavit, but it did not contain the required information. The opposing creditor believed that the second insolvent had taken away the books to his native country, Cutch.

The Hon. Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvents, said that the business had been carried on by the first insolvent, while the second insolvent, who was his son, of the age of only fifteen or sixteen years, knew nothing about the business.

After some discussion, the matter was adjourned for three months.

RE BENJAMIN BROWN CLOUGH.

Mr. Mankar applied for a rule absolute for the withdrawal of the petition. The application was granted.

RE DHURUMSEE VISHRAM.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi for the withdrawal of the petition, a compromise having been come to with the creditors. The judge was informed that insolvent had not yet filed his schedule. It was ordered that he should do so, and then renew the application.

RE CURSONDAS JADOWBA.

Mr. Dhairyawan, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE MOROBA CHINTOBA MANKRANI.

Mr. Mankar applied for an extension of the interim order granted to the insolvent. The application was not opposed, and was granted.

RE DHUNJEEBHOY CURSETJEE.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi for a personal discharge, which was granted.

RE DINSHAH PESTONJEE MISTREE.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for an interim order. Mr. Dhairyavan, for a creditor, opposed the application, on the ground that the insolvent, a butcher, had concealed his books and property. After some discussion, the insolvent was granted an interim order, with leave to amend his schedule.

RE GUSTAV OPITZ.

The insolvent appeared in person and asked for an interim order. Mr. Mauker opposed the application on behalf of Hormusjee Limjibhoy Bottliebhoy, saying that an opposition had not been filed, but it being a Parsee holiday, the opposing creditor might be allowed the privilege of opposing the application next week, during which the insolvent, might be granted an interim order. The Commissioner remarked that an opposition could have been filed the previous day. The insolvent was eventually granted an interim order for three months.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents got their discharges :—Cooverjee Merwanjee Surti, Rs. 788. Hassim Rahim, Rs. 2,757. Gunput Govind, Rs. 705. Allarukkia Hajee Jeeva, Rs. 2,360. John Stewart, Rs. 1,171. Sagoo Muhapeeykerin, Rs. 1,275. Merwanjee Rustomjee, Rs. 961. Ramjee Sewjee Lohana, Rs. 1,219. Mungesh Atmaram Sangiri, Rs. 523; and Jamsetjee Cowasjee Gotla, Rs. 1,061.

## A WARNING TO FRAUDULENT INSOLVENTS

Judgment was delivered in the matter of the insolvency of Soonderjee Purshotum Khatri and Visram Purshotum Khatri. The case was heard on the 3rd and 10th instant and to-day, when Mr. Mankar appeared for the insolvents; and Mr. Anderson for Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Company, creditors for Rs. 1,01,827; Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company, creditors for Rs. 1,00,000; and for Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, creditors for Rs.24,262.

The Commissioner said :—The history of this case ought to convey a warning to the commercial community of Bombay. The insolvents began a piece-goods business in 1879. They started with an almost nominal capital. But up to 1882 trade was good. By that time they gained the confidence of several European houses, and in that year they indented to the amount of many lakhs of rupees for piece-goods on the firms that appear to-day as opposing creditors. Then came a heavy fall in prices and the insolvents' business collapsed like a soap bubble. They filed their schedule in this court and their liabilities came to several lakhs while their assets were *nil*. Their shop was empty, they had assigned over to friends such property as they possessed, and the cash in hand amounted to thirty rupees. It also turned out that they had not confined themselves to legitimate trade. They had also engaged in those gambling contracts which are common enough, but are really nothing more than bets on future variations of prices when the loser pays the difference. But the insolvents are not merely charged with over-trading and reckless speculation. The charges against them are of a much graver character. It was, of course, their duty to hand over all their property to their creditors. The opposing creditor sallege that the insolvents instead of doing so concealed property and attempted to remove it beyond the reach of the Official Assignee. I am of opinion that this charge has been fully proved against the first insolvent as regards certain property of small value. As regards property of greater value there is only grave suspicion. He was detected conveying away two boxes of jewellery at nine o'clock at night immediately after the insolvency. He says the jewels belonged to the ladies of the family. But many of them appeared quite new and there is at least one entry in the books which showed that the first insolvent had bought jewellery. However as regards the ornaments the case must remain only one of suspicion as the Official Assignee rather than face the expense of a suit gave them up to the female claimants. The boxes contained not only jewels but also a gold watch and chain which undoubtedly belonged to the first insolvent. Thus the attempt to remove property clandestinely was proved as regards at least one item. I am also satisfied that he never disclosed to the Official Assignee the fact that he continued to possess and enjoy a horse and carriage after his insolvency. He continued to use the carriage after his insolvency as if he owed no duty whatever to the Official Assignee and his creditors, and he raises money upon them for which he never accounted. He offered explanations as to the watch and as to the carriage. But the whole of his evidence was so contradictory and untrustworthy that I can put no faith in any portion of it. Other suspicious facts came out in the course of the investigation. He had a share in real property in Cutch, and I cannot believe his explanations why he did not disclose it. He secretly carried on trade after his insolvency. His evidence as regards the safe and the safe key was most unsatisfactory. He induced Mr. Graham and Co. to believe that the bulk of his business was done through them, and thus obtained very extensive credit on a false pretence. In short, enough has been proved to show that the first insolvent has not only fulfilled the requirements of the Insolvency Act so as to entitle him to his discharge, but he has also by his conduct brought himself by the concealment of property within the scope of the penal section of the Act. Had the carrying away of the jewel been brought home to him as a fraud, I should have dealt with him severely; as it is, my decision is that he be imprisoned under section 50 of the Act for the period of three months, and that his discharge is postponed for a year from this date. The discharge of the second insolvent against whom no fraudulent practices have been proved is also postponed for a year, but with protection—and protection will be given also to the first insolvent after his term of imprisonment.

## HIGH COURT.—September 18.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)
To speak to Minutes.

In the matter of the Trustees Act 27 of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of the petition of Mothibai *alias* Yamnabai wife of Krishnanath Narayen petitioner. Sundrabai and others, Respondents. Balkrishna and B. for petitioner and C. A. Writer for Govind Balcrishna.

For Consent Decree.

244-83—Little S. F. and N.—The Revd. Jose Romaldo Moniz vs. A. F. Pereira and others—Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

18-83—Macfarlane and E.—Dharsey Veerji vs. Purmanundas Jewandas—Little, S. F. and N.—Part heard.
302-82—Tyabjee and D.—Sirdar Begum vs. Khoja Mahomed Mehrudin—M. M. Munshi.
176-83—Thakurdas and D.—Shri Shamatsingji Soorsangji vs. Joosub Haji Ahmed and others.—Macfarlane and E.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.)
For Consent Decree.

517-81—Little S. F. and N.—Annundrao Khunderao vs. Khunderao Moreshwar and others—Shamrao P., and Tobin and R.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

317-84—Little S. F. and N.—A. Morrisin vs. Khursedji Rustomjee Cama and others—Shamrao P., and Thakurdas and D.

Long Causes.

216-83—Muljee B. B.—Gopaldas Purshotumdas and others vs. Canjee Moljee and another Little S. F. and N.
311-83—In person—Nursoo vs. Nargoo and another.—In person.
384-83—Tyabjee and D.—Bapoo Sajoo Naiquin vs. Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama and others.—Ardesir and H.
392-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Mariamboo vs. Abdool Rahim Abdoolally and others. Payne G. and S., W. and G., and in person.
289-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Tarachund Chatoordas vs. Bulwantrao Gunnesh Ozy.—Crawford and B.
263-83Muljee B. and B.—Gopaljee Purshotum and others vs. Canjee Mooljee.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hart.)
Long Causes.

256-83—Little, S. F. and N.—Bachoobai and another vs. Shamji Jadowji—Hore C. and B.
75-84—Payne G. and S.—Sheik Essa bin Khaliffa vs. Abdool Latiff Shaik Mahomed and others—Macfarlane and E.
109-13,251-83—Khunderao M.—Runchord Dayal vs. Cooverjee Nathoo—Macfarlane and E.—(S. C. C.)
302-81—Thakurdas and D.—The Hindustan S. and W. Co. vs. Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and another—Payne G. and S.
832-81—R. Skipsey—Damodhur Runchordas vs. Vusonjee Runchordas and another—Little S. F. and N.

## THE CALCUTTA TRADES ASSOCIATION AND THE OVERLAND V. P. P. POST.

The following circular letter has been issued by the Trades Association of Calcutta :—

The Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association view with concern the re-opening of the question of extending the value-payable parcel system to the United Kingdom, and thoroughly realize the necessity of taking prompt action to oppose the movement.

The question is one of the greatest importance to tradesmen in all parts of India, and it is therefore desirable that the entire trading community of the country should act in union and co-operate earnestly in protesting against the adoption of the proposal brought forward by the Government.

The Resolution of the Government of India, No. 2979, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd ultimo, points out that the Governor-General in Council is disposed to think that the opposition formerly shown to the scheme may prove to have been modified by the experience which has been gained of the working of the inland value-payable system, and that in so far as the extension of the system to the overland parcel post would facilitate the importation of small objects of European manufacture into India, it would in no way be injurious to tradesmen, while it would prove a great advantage and convenience to the general public.

The Resolution also points to the fact that the German Post Office exchanges more than a million value payable articles every year with other countries, including England, and His Excellency therefore seems to think that there can be no reason why similar facilities should not exist between India and England.

The Committee of this Association are quite at a loss to conjecture the present object of Government in reviving a question which was virtually abandoned in 1880. No circumstances have since arisen to render the extension of the value-payable system to England desirable; on the contrary, the Committee hope to be able to bring forward other arguments against the measure which they could not adduce on the previous occasion. A copy of the entire correspondence is forwarded for your perusal, from which it will be seen that the subject was most thoroughly considered and that the whole question was dealt with in the greatest detail.

The principal objections raised in 1877-79 to the proposed extension were that the scheme would be attended with incalculable injury to the trading community of India; that the action of Government was utterly impolitic that the proposed extension; was neither essential to the covenience of, nor called for by, the general public; and that it was manifestly unfair that Government should become not only the carrier, the exchange and commission agent of the English tradesmen, but also his very bill collector, guaranteeing at the same time either the collection of his money or the free return to him of all parcels which the addressee in this country might decline to receive.

It is distinctly the opinion of this Committee that no circumstances could possibly arise to change the bearings of the proposed scheme as being calculated directly to injure the Indian tradesman; and the fact of the inland value-payable system having proved a success, carries no argument implying a need for the extension of the system to foreign countries, affording as it would facilities to the English tradesman, which they neither have a right to expect nor the Government of India valid reason for granting; it therefore becomes incumbent on us to show that we are acting, not merely on the impulse of purely selfish motives, or the fear of an impending danger to our interests, but from a deep sense of our rights as Indian tradesmen, having a primary claim to the consideration of Government. We ought, therefore, to exert our utmost efforts to dissuade the Government from carrying out its present proposals and to ensure the restriction of the system to inland parcels. This can only be accomplished by united efforts to induce the Government to recognise the general principles on which that system should be maintained within the limits of of British India, and to distinguish between the advantages of its restriction within those limits, and its extension to England on the false and dangerous arguments which have been adduced to justify that course.

The Committee, in conjunction with the Bombay, Madras, and Northern Indian Trades Associations, propose to memorialise the Government of India, and it is desired to obtain for their memorial the signature of every trading firm of standing in India. The Committee have likewise addressed the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and other Associations, soliciting their support on behalf of the trading interests of the country—a support which will greatly strengthen the position which the Calcutta Trades Association have taken up in this important question.

The proposed memorial is now being drafted, and a copy of it will be sent to you in due course for signature.

A. Lefranc,
Actg. Secy., Calcutta Trades Association.

## WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR BOYS?

A correspondent who subscribes himself "Bombardier" writes as follows to the *Pioneer* :—I feel sure I may trespass on your valuable space to call attention to the grievous hardship to which parents and their children are exposed in this country in respect of the above most vital and important question, and which I am certain you will be one of the first to do what you can to remedy, as well as give insertion to the following extract from a letter from Bombay showing how the evil is affecting the European and Eurasian community in that quarter. It is from an old comrade in arms who like myself lent a hand with the guns throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, ending with the occupation of Peshawur and annexation of the Punjab, and again during the stirring period and unparalleled horrors of the Sepoy War of 1857-58. The hardship complained of is, I think, too apparent to require further comment on my part, or that I need take up more of your valuable time or space. The extract says :—"You ask me if there is any probability of obtaining employment in Bombay. I am sorry to say that there are numbers of young men here who would be only too glad to take up any appointment of Rs. 50 or 60 a month, if they could obtain it. During the monsoon everything is dull and nothing doing, merchants curtailing their expenses as much as possible in all directions. A youngster must now pass the university matriculation examination before they will as much as look at him even as a probationer in an office; then there are such numbers of Hindus, Parsis, and others—B.A.'s., M.A's., &c., &c. —willing to accept places of Rs. 20 and 30 a month, that a European boy has not the slightest chance of obtaining work even supposing he would accept such a pittance, which simply means starvation. I saw General —— the other day at. —— He is looking well, but complained of his inability to obtain any employment for his nephew. It is the same story everywhere amongst high and low; my third son you will remember in —— will matriculate in November next. What to do with him I know not.' It is just the same way with myself. I have sons, the eldest of whom has passed the university matriculation examination, and is temporarily employed in an office; but what to do with the others when they leave school it is impossible to say, as things seem to be getting worse everyday.

## THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE.

Dr. Badenoch writes as follows to the *Times* :—I have just paid a visit to this interesting and notable institution. As you are aware, it has been founded by Dr. Leitner at his own expense, and with the single object of advancing the real interests of India. It is within half an hour's ride by rail from London to the Woking Station by the South-Western line. The first object of interest to the antiquarian, or the Indian, or the literary man, is the museum. Since your notice of the purchase by Dr. Leitner of the Dramatic College the museum has taken a remarkable stride. It is now full of antiquities illustrating the ethology, literature, industry, and art of the people of India. Looking at the specimens in this museum, I am inclined to think that India was far before, in point of time, Greece and Rome in her inventions. Dr. Leitner has so arranged every department of his museum that you can trace at once the influence of Greek art on the art in India. He has done this by bringing within a "chair's length" the sculpture, the literature, and the coins of the period. This is a hint to our librarians in town.

There is another species of exhibit which struck me. There is a large collection of Punjaub fabrics, with reference numbers and prices attached, so that a purchaser in England for a dress or a shawl, without the intervention of the "middleman" in England or India, can communicate direct with the native manufacturer, the object of this being to induce the English purchaser to place the full profit of production into the hands of the Indian artizan.

I was also struck at the large collection of Indian manuscripts and books, some of them proving that India possessed the art of printing long before its invention in Europe. This is a branch of research worthy of our best antiquarians, and I think it will bring India more prominent than any country in Europe.

I find that the rooms of this college are being rapidly tenanted by students from India. Dr. Leitner charges nothing for the rent of a suite of rooms consisting of a study, drawing-room, and kitchen. The whole arrangement is on the principle that whether the student is a Hindu or a Mussulman he can live in his own way, as though he was at home in India, without the slightest interference with his peculiar customs with respect to his food and domestic arrangements.

I consider that India is much indebted to Dr. Leitner for establishing such an institution. There is here a beautiful home, where the highest in that great country can go and live and study all the scientific appliances which England can produce, without coming into any sort of contamination, as they may consider, with European manners and customs. He can, moreover, study the history of his own country from specimens of art, coins, manuscripts, and books, the like of which I have never seen. I believe also he can be examined and become a graduate of the Punjaub University on the same plan as a student in our colonies can become a graduate of the London University.


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Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay, B. Bunder. | Bhadli | Chindwara | Parus |
| Musjid „ | Bhosawul Junction*‡ | Satari | Dapki |
| Byculla | Sowda | Shapura | Akola |
| Chinchpoogly | Nimborah | Mirgani (for Marble Rocks) | Boregaum |
| Parel Station | Raver | Nagpoor | Katipurna |
| Dadur | Khanapur | Hula Gate | Moortizapoor |
| Sion | Burhanpur | Budlapoor | Mohona |
| Coorla | Chandnee | Wangni | Koorun |
| Ghat-Cooper | Mandwa | Narel | Budnaira* |
| Bhandoop | Dongergaum | Chinchowli | Malker |
| Tannah* | Bagmar | Kurjut*† | Chandoor |
| Deewa | Khundwa*† | Padesdari | Damergaum |
| Callian Junction*† | Jawar | Khandalla | Poolgaum |
| Titwalla | Beerh | Lanowlee* | Dygaum |
| Khadawali | Singaji | Karli | Wurdah† |
| Wassind | Harsud | Kurkulla | Pownar |
| Shapoor | Kirkeam | Tulligaun | Sindee |
| Atgaum | Bheringee | Salaivadi | Boree |
| Khurdee | Hurda* | Chinchwud | Kapri |
| Kussarah* | Timoornee | Kirkee | Saigaon |
| Egutpoorah* | Pagdhal | Poona†¶¶ | Jehwoor |
| Ghotee | Sewnee | Loonee | Keim |
| Bailgaum | Dharam Khundi | Oorooloe | Barsee Road |
| Deolalee B. Siding | Dularia | Yeoat | Marheh |
| Nassick Rd* | Etarsee for Hoshengabad | Kheirgaum | Unger |
| Kheirwadee | Rampur | Patus | Mohol |
| Niphar | Bagra | Dhondt† | Packney ‡ |
| Lassulgaum | Semri | Boreball | Sholapur* |
| Munmar | Sohagpore*¶ | Decksal and Bheegwan | Hoodgee |
| Nandgaum* | Paparia (for Pachmari) | Kartruz | Kurubgam |
| Nahlongree | Bankeri | Poomulwaree | Doodneh |
| Chaliagaum | Babai | Warrengaum | Goodoor |
| Kuigaum | Gadawara | Nargaum | Goolburga |
| Galna | Bohanee | Khankeer | Shahabad*†‡ |
| Pachora | Kureli (for Saugor) | Mulkapoor | Wadi |
| Myjee | Nursingpore | Biswa Bridge | Nulwar |
| Mussawud | Kuruk Bail | Nandoora | Yedagherry |
| Bisowlee | | Jullumt | Sydapore Road |
| Julgaum | | Sheagaum* | Kistna |
| | | | Chicksagor |
| | | | Raichore*† |

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba | Boisur | Keem | Thasra |
| Church Gate Street | Wangaum | Palonee | Pali |
| Marine Line | Danoo Road | Unclesur | Byrehavi |
| Churney Rd | Goolwood | Broach* | Nariad [bad |
| Grant Road | Wewjee | Chumargaum | Mehmooda- |
| Mahaluxmee | Sunjan | Pallei | Baraiee |
| Parell | Bheelar | Meagaum | Ahmedabad† |
| Dadur | Damaun Rd. | Kurwan | Saburmutte |
| Mahim | Oodwara | Mundala | Ambli Road |
| Bandora | Pardee | Dubhoe | Sanund |
| Andaree | Bulsar | Bhadurpore | Charolee |
| Goregaum | Dongree | Etola | Jackwara |
| Berewlee (Dysur) | Beeleemora | Baroda* | Veerumgaum |
| Bhynder | Umulsar | Baiwa | Jhond |
| Bassein Road | Nowsaree | Wassud | Patree |
| Veraur | Murolee | Nowley | Kharraghora |
| Sopalla | Sucheen | Anand | Sabli Road |
| Palghur | Surat*¶ | Bhaluj | Lillapore Rd |
| | Amrolee | Oomret | Luctoran |
| | Sion | Dakor | Wadwan |

*Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines
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¶ 10 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.


## NOTICES.

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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
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*MONTHLY PUBLICATION.*

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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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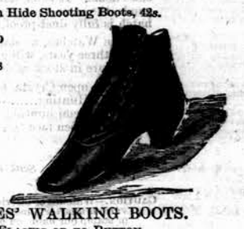


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